

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE  
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

---

PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
TWENTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION  
HELD AT  
NEW YORK CITY  
DECEMBER 30, 1925

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL  
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-  
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,  
DECEMBER 30, 1925.

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1926.

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Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York,  
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 North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh, N. C., Edward C. Brooks, A. B., President.



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 Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa., Charles E. Beury, LL. B., President.  
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, William B. Bizzell, D. C. L., President.  
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 United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Rear Admiral L. M. Nulton, U. S. N., Superintendent.  
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 University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Max Mason, Ph. D., President.  
 University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, Frederick C. Hicks, Ph. D., President.  
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., George Norlin, Ph. D., President.

University of Delaware, Newark, Del., Walter Hulihan, Ph. D., D. C. L., President.  
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 University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., Albert A. Murphree, LL. D., President.  
 University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., Charles M. Snelling, Sc. D., President.  
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 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., Ernest H. Lindley, Ph. D., Chancellor.  
 University of Maine, Orono, Me., Harold S. Boardman, C. E., President.  
 University of Maryland, College Park, Md., Albert F. Woods, Agr. D., President.  
 University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., Clarence C. Little, S. D., President.  
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., Lotus D. Coffman, Ph. D., President.  
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Stratton D. Brooks, LL. D., President.  
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Samuel Avery, Ph. D., LL. D., Chancellor.  
 University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., Ralph D. Hetzel, LL. D., President.  
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., Harry Woodburn Chase, Ph. D., President.  
 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., Reverend Matthew J. Walsh, Ph. D., President.  
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., James S. Buchanan, LL. D., President.  
 University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., J. H. Penniman, Ph. D., LL. D., Provost.  
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., John G. Bowman, LL. D., Chancellor.  
 University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D., President.  
 University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., Benjamin F. Finney, President.  
 University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., William Davis Melton, President.  
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., H. A. Morgan, LL. D., President.  
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, W. M. W. Splawn, LL. D., President.  
 University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., Guy W. Bailey, LL. D., President.  
 University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., Edwin A. Alderman, D. C. L., LL. D., President.  
 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., Edward A. Birge, Sc. D., LL. D., President.  
 Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Kirkland, Ph. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Chancellor.  
 Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., William H. Cocke, President.  
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., Herbert S. Hadley, LL. D., Chancellor.  
 Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa., Simon Strouse Baker, M. S., President.  
 Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., Henry L. Smith, Ph. D., President.  
 Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., James L. McConaughy, Ph. D., President.  
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa., W. Charles Wallace, D. D., President.



West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon, Texas, J. A. Hill, President.  
 West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Frank B. Trotter, LL. D., President.  
 Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., Harry A. Garfield, LL. D., President.  
 Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, Rees E. Tulloss, President.  
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Captain Ralph Earle, U. S. N., President.  
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt. D., President.

#### ALLIED MEMBERS.

The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Washburn College.	State Teachers College of Hays.
Fairmount College.	St. Benedict's College.
College of Emporia.	Sterling College.
Bethany College.	Ottawa University.
Southwestern College.	Friends' University.
St. Mary's College.	McPherson College.
Baker University.	Kansas Wesleyan University.
State Teachers College of Emporia.	Bethel College.
State Teachers College of Pittsburg.	St. John's College.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado.	University of Utah.
Colorado State School of Mines.	Utah Agricultural College.
Colorado College.	Colorado Agricultural College.
University of Denver.	Montana State College.
Brigham Young University.	University of Wyoming.

The Pacific Northwest Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College.	Whitman College.
Washington State College.	Willamette University.
University of Montana.	Pacific University.
University of Oregon.	University of Washington.
University of Idaho.	

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Union University.	A. and T. College.
Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute.	Johnson C. Smith University.
Virginia Theological Seminary and College	St. Paul Normal and Industrial School.
Shaw University.	Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology.	University of California, Southern Branch.
Occidental College.	University of Redlands.
Pomona College.	Whittier College.

Western Interstate Collegiate Association, comprising:

Columbia College.	La Crosse State Normal School.
De Paul University.	St. Viator College.
Luther College.	Valparaiso University.

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Group 1:

Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.  
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.  
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.  
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

Group 2:

United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.



## PROCEEDINGS

The Twentieth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at Hotel Astor, New York City, on Wednesday, December 30, 1925, at 10 a.m., President Pierce in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The record of attendance is as follows:

### I. Members:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Mr. Dave B. Morey.  
 Amherst College: Professor Paul C. Phillips, Professor A. W. Marsh.  
 Bates College: Professor Oliver F. Cutts, Professor Carleton L. Wiggin.  
 Boston College: Mr. F. A. Reynolds.  
 Bowdoin College: Professor John M. Cates.  
 Brown University: Professor F. W. Marvel, Professor John E. Hill, Mr. B. H. Beck.  
 Butler University: Professor H. O. Page.  
 Carleton College: Director C. J. Hunt.  
 Carnegie Institute of Technology: Mr. Clarence Overend.  
 Catholic University of America: Professor T. J. Kavanagh, Director Charles V. Moran.  
 Colgate University: Dr. E. C. Huntington.  
 College of the City of New York: Professor Walter Williamson, Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Professor R. J. O'Neil, Dr. Canute Hansen.  
 College of Wooster: Professor L. C. Boles, Mr. E. M. Hole.  
 Columbia University: Dr. G. L. Meylan, Mr. Levering Tyson, Mr. Gerald Weeman.  
 Cornell University: Mr. Romeyn Berry.  
 Creighton University: Director A. A. Schabinger.  
 Dartmouth College: President E. M. Hopkins, Professor J. P. Richardson, Dr. J. W. Bowler, Professor S. C. Hazelton, Mr. Max A. Norton.  
 Denison University: Professor W. J. Livingston.  
 DePauw University: Professor W. L. Hughes.  
 Dickinson College: President J. H. Morgan.  
 Duke University: Dean W. H. Wannamaker.  
 Franklin and Marshall College: Professor C. W. Mayser.  
 Georgia School of Technology: Professor A. H. Armstrong.  
 Harvard University: Mr. Fred W. Moore, Mr. Henry Pennypacker.  
 Haverford College: Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Mr. Alfred Busselle.  
 Hobart College: Mr. George A. Roberts, Director Vincent S. Welch.  
 Howard University: Professor Edward P. Davis.  
 International Y. M. C. A. College: Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Professor G. B. Affleck, Professor J. L. Rothacher, Professor H. S. DeGroat, Director Otto E. Friedlund.  
 Iowa State College: Dean S. W. Beyer, Professor T. N. Metcalf, Professor S. S. Willaman.  
 Johns Hopkins University: Dr. R. T. Abercrombie.  
 Kansas State Agricultural College: Professor M. F. Ahearn.

Lafayette College: Professor H. E. Brown, Mr. John E. Stempel.  
 Lehigh University: Professor H. R. Reiter, Professor F. V. Larkin, Professor J. L. Beaver, Mr. J. G. Petrikin.  
 Miami University: Professor George L. Rider.  
 Michigan State College: Professor R. C. Huston, Professor L. L. Frimodig, Professor Ralph H. Young.  
 Middlebury College: President Paul D. Moody, Professor A. M. Brown, Mr. M. M. Klevenow.  
 Mount Union College: Mr. G. E. Allott.  
 New York University: Professor Henry C. Hathaway, Professor Philip O. Badger.  
 North Carolina State College: Professor J. F. Miller.  
 Northwestern University: Professor K. L. Wilson, Professor G. F. Thistlethwaite.  
 Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage.  
 Ohio University: Professor O. C. Bird.  
 Ohio State University: Professor T. E. French, Professor J. W. Wilce, Professor L. W. St. John, Professor J. H. Nichols, Mr. G. M. Troutman.  
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Professor G. E. Gauthier.  
 Oregon State Agricultural College: Professor W. A. Kearns.  
 Pennsylvania State College: Professor Hugo Bezdek, Mr. Neil M. Fleming.  
 Princeton University: Professor J. E. Raycroft, Professor Charles W. Kennedy.  
 Purdue University: Director N. A. Kellogg.  
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Professor H. A. Van Velsor.  
 Rutgers University: Professor M. A. Blake, Director J. H. Reilly, Mr. Harry J. Rockefeller.  
 St. Bonaventure's College: Rev. Cyprian Mensing, O. F. M.  
 Southern Methodist University: Professor J. S. McIntosh.  
 Stevens Institute of Technology: Director John A. Davis, Professor John C. Wegle, Mr. Udell H. Stallings.  
 Susquehanna University: Professor Henry J. Mowles.  
 Swarthmore College: Professor S. C. Palmer, Professor E. L. Mercer, Mr. Charles C. Miller.  
 Syracuse University: Professor W. J. Davison, Mr. G. B. Thurston.  
 Temple University: Dr. Carlton N. Russell.  
 Texas A. and M. College: Professor D. X. Bible.  
 Trinity College: Professor H. C. Swan, Mr. Stanley H. Leeke.  
 Tufts College: Mr. C. H. Downs.  
 Union College: Director H. A. Bruce, Professor Howard Opdyke.  
 U. S. Military Academy: Lt. Col. R. G. Alexander, Major W. A. Copthorne.  
 U. S. Naval Academy: Capt. Sinclair Gannon, Comdr. Byron McCandless.  
 University of Akron: Professor Fred Sefton.  
 University of Chicago: Dr. Dudley B. Reed, Mr. D. L. Hoffer.  
 University of Cincinnati: Dr. George W. McLaren.  
 University of Colorado: Professor F. G. Folsom.  
 University of Delaware: Professor H. K. Preston, Professor F. M. Forstburg.  
 University of Florida: Professor H. L. Sebring.  
 University of Georgia: Professor H. J. Stegeman.  
 University of Maine: Professor B. C. Kent.  
 University of Maryland: Director H. C. Byrd.  
 University of Michigan: Professor John Sundwall, Professor E. E. Wieman.  
 University of Minnesota: Professor F. W. Luehring.  
 University of Missouri: Professor C. L. Brewer, Professor F. L. Martin.  
 University of Nebraska: Professor R. D. Scott, Professor R. G. Clapp.



University of New Hampshire: Dr. W. H. Cowell, Professor H. C. Swasey.  
 University of North Carolina: Mr. Charles T. Woollen, Director R. A. Fetzger.  
 University of Oklahoma: Director Ben G. Owen.  
 University of Pittsburgh: Mr. K. E. Davis, Dr. J. B. Sutherland, Mr. George I. Carson.  
 University of Rochester: Professor Edwin Fauver.  
 University of the South: President B. F. Finney, Dr. M. S. Bennett.  
 University of Tennessee: Professor N. W. Dougherty.  
 University of Texas: Professor D. A. Penick.  
 University of Virginia: Mr. D. E. Brown.  
 University of Wisconsin: Professor J. F. A. Pyre, Professor G. S. Lowman, Professor George E. Little.  
 Vanderbilt University: Professor Charles S. Brown.  
 Virginia Military Institute: Major B. B. Clarkson.  
 Wesleyan University: Dean F. W. Nicolson, Professor Edgar Fauver, Professor J. F. Martin.  
 West Virginia University: Mr. I. E. Rodgers.  
 Williams College: Professor G. N. Messer, Professor W. H. Doughty, Jr.  
 Wittenberg College: Director E. R. Godfrey.  
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Professor P. R. Carpenter.  
 Yale University: Professor Charles J. Tilden, Mr. R. J. H. Kiphuth, Director W. G. Anderson, Mr. Henry S. Anderson.

## II. Allied Members:

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Director Charles H. Williams.  
 Kansas State Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor R. L. Parker.  
 Mid-West Collegiate Conference: Director A. C. Denney.  
 Missouri Valley Conference: Dean S. W. Beyer.  
 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor W. R. LaPorte.  
 Southern California Conference: Mr. Carl P. Schott.  
 Western Intercollegiate Conference: Major J. L. Griffith.

## III. Associate Members:

Lawrenceville School: Mr. Lory Prentiss.  
 Phillips Academy, Andover: Dr. P. S. Page.

## IV. Non-Members:

### 1. Colleges:

Bradley Polytechnic Institute: Mr. A. J. Robertson.  
 Colby College: Professor C. Harry Edwards.  
 Hiram College: Professor George H. Pritchard.  
 Juniata College: Mr. P. D. Aines.  
 Lebanon Valley College: Director E. E. Mylin.  
 Michigan State Normal College: Professor L. W. Olds.  
 Otterbein College: Mr. D. A. Ditmer.  
 Rhode Island State College: President Howard Edwards.  
 University of Buffalo: Professor Charles H. Keene.  
 University of Iowa: Mr. George T. Bresnahan.  
 University of Utah: Dr. H. L. Marshall.

### 2. Individuals:

Mr. Lewis Allen, Hartford, Conn.  
 Mr. W. C. Batchelor, Superintendent, Bureau of Recreation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. E. A. Bauer, N. Y. State Department of Education.  
 Dr. L. R. Burnett, Superintendent of Recreation, Paterson, N. J.  
 Mr. Orlo R. Chamberlain, Country Day School, Rye, N. Y.  
 Mr. Harry B. Gourley, Board of Recreation, Paterson, N. J.  
 Dr. W. E. Kurtz, Ethical Culture School, New York City.  
 Dr. A. S. Lamb, Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, Montreal, Canada.  
 Mr. Frank B. McGovern, Public Schools, White Plains, N. Y.  
 Mr. H. G. Reynolds, American College of Physical Education.  
 Mr. Carl L. Schrader, Mass. State Supervisor of Physical Education.  
 Mr. A. J. Stearns, N. Y. State Y. M. C. A.  
 Mr. Charles C. Wilson, Public High School, Hartford, Conn.  
 Mr. Alfred H. Wyman, Director of Welfare Work, Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## MORNING SESSION.

The presidential address was given by General Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., Retired. It will be found on pages 79-88.

Four addresses were delivered on the topic: The Place of Athletics in an Educational Program. The speakers were: President Ernest N. Hopkins, of Dartmouth College, Right Reverend Wm. T. Manning, Bishop of New York, Dr. J. A. Wilce, Ohio State University, and Dr. Lewis W. Smith, President of the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations, the last speaker taking the place of General James A. Drain, former Commander of the American Legion, whose name was on the program, but who was unable to be present. These addresses are printed on pages 88-109. After the address of Bishop Manning the convention by unanimous vote authorized the Executive Committee to make a contribution to the Sports Bay in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report of the Treasurer was read and adopted, having been audited by Major Moore. It showed a balance on hand of \$4,711.68.

The Secretary reported for the Executive Committee, recommending the election to membership of Duke University, Hobart College, Millsaps College, St. Bonaventure's College, Oregon Agricultural College, and to associate membership the Pacific Northwest Conference and the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. These institutions were elected members.

Voted to ratify the following committees appointed by the Executive Committee:

1. On Resolutions: Professors Richardson, McKenzie, Byrd, Luehring, and LaPorte.

2. On Nominating Rules and Permanent Committees: Professors Beyer, Penick, LaPorte, Raycroft, St. John, and Messrs. E. K. Hall and J. L. Griffith.



3. On Nominating Officers: Professors Savage, Palmer, Folsom, Phillips, and Messrs. Zuppke and Bible.

Reports of districts were presented in printed form and not read. They will be found on pages 16-39.

Reports of Rules Committees and other Standing Committees were read and accepted. They are printed on pages 39-52.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The delegates dined together at 6.30 o'clock. Reports of committees were presented and adopted, as follows:

##### 1. COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, since the last meeting we have sustained a great loss by the death of Prof. Louis Bevier, of Rutgers College, one of the founders and the first secretary of this Association, and one who always by word and action stood for its ideals,

BE IT RESOLVED, that this Association hereby expresses its sorrow for the loss of this devoted officer and valued member, and its high appreciation of his services.

WHEREAS, since the last conference of this Association there has occurred the sudden and untimely death of Walter Camp, and

WHEREAS, throughout his life, by precept and example, he was a great and beneficial influence upon the boyhood and manhood of America by his insistence upon the value of outdoor sports and upon the maintenance of the highest moral standards therein,

BE IT RESOLVED, that this slight recognition of his unique service be spread upon the records of this Association.

RESOLVED, that the recommendation be made to all members of this Association that after September 1, 1926, no person be employed in any capacity who, after that date, may be at any time connected in any capacity with professional football.

RESOLVED, that practice of football prior to the opening of the college year ought to be closely restricted, and that this matter be referred to the Special Committee of Five created by another resolution on this date.

RESOLVED, that contests which have a setting and a motive which is primarily commercial are detrimental to the best interests of amateur sport, and that participation in such contests by members of this Association be discouraged. Further, that the said Committee of Five be asked to give consideration to this question.

RESOLVED, that the two closely related subjects (1) the overemphasis on intercollegiate and interscholastic football and (2) the effect of the growth of professional football on the intercollegiate game, call for further and careful investigation, study, and report; and for that purpose that a Special Committee of Five be appointed promptly by the president with the advice of the Executive Committee, such committee to report at the next annual conference of this Association.

RESOLVED, that the following method of arbitration be adopted by this Association to provide for cases of disagreement between members who desire to invoke its services:

The matter shall be referred to a Board consisting of one representative from each of the institutions involved and the Vice-President of the Association representing the district of the institution against whom any complaint is made, or some person appointed by him; and the decision of this Board on the questions concerned shall be final.

RESOLVED, that the Council be instructed to consider during the year the subject of the participation by the colleges of the United States in the 1928 Olympic games, to the end that timely and adequate preparation for that event be made.

##### 2. RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1926.

###### *Association Football Rules Committee.*

J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; Lieut. P. V. H. Weems, U. S. Naval Academy; Capt. F. A. Irving, U. S. Military Academy.

Advisory Committee: G. B. Affleck, International Y. M. C. A. College; E. L. Keyes, President Intercollegiate Soccer Association, Baltimore, Maryland; R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; M. J. Donahue, Louisiana State University; E. D. Mitchell, University of Michigan; H. J. Huff, Grinnell College; Ray Morrison, Southern Methodist University; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University.



*Basket Ball Rules Committee.*

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin; Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy; H. H. Salmon, Jr., Princeton University; William Chandler, Iowa State College.

Life Member, James Naismith.

Advisory Committee: W. M. Barber, Yale University; Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School; T. H. Cullen, Dartmouth College; Reynolds Benson, Columbia University; W. H. Hutsell, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; H. J. Sturdy, U. S. Naval Academy; L. T. Belmont, University of Texas; E. L. Roberts, Brigham Young University; J. F. Bohler, Washington State College.

*Football Rules Committee.*

E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; T. A. D. Jones, Yale University; A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; F. W. Moore, Harvard University; W. W. Roper, Princeton University; M. F. Ahearn, Kansas State A. & M. College; W. S. Langford, Trinity College; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; H. J. Stegeman, University of Georgia; D. X. Bible, Texas A. & M. College; Harry W. Hughes, Colorado State Agricultural College; George Varnell, Spokane, Washington.

*Swimming Rules Committee.*

F. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; Frank Sullivan, Princeton University; C. E. Daubert, Iowa State College.

Advisory Committee: G. C. Hazelton, Dartmouth College; J. H. Reilly, Rutgers College; E. J. Manly, University of Illinois; Forrest Fletcher, Washington and Lee University; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University; Henry Ortland, Jr., U. S. Naval Academy; Roy B. Henderson, Texas University; E. Hallings, University of Utah.

*Track Rules Committee.*

John L. Griffith, Western Conference; H. F. Schulte, University of Nebraska; W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire; W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology.

Advisory Committee: George Orton, University of Pennsylvania; Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth College; Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin; Lieut. Eugene Vidal, U. S. Military Academy; Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas; Walter Christie, University of California; C. S. Edmonson, University of Washington.

*Wrestling Rules Committee.*

H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University; August Peterson, Columbia University; R. G. Clapp, Nebraska University; G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University.

Advisory Committee: W. E. Lewis, Harvard University; C. F. Foster, Princeton University; Robin Reed, Oregon Agricultural College; M. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College; O. K. Barnes, University of Utah.

*Volley Ball Rules Committee.*

G. L. Meylan, Columbia University; J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; T. N. Metcalf, Iowa State College.

*Boxing Rules Committee.*

R. T. McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; A. W. Rowe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Commander R. C. Giffen, U. S. Naval Academy; Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College; Francis C. Grant, University of Pennsylvania; Lieut. E. J. McGaw, U. S. Military Academy.

*Lacrosse Rules Committee.*

R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; Commander L. N. McNair, U. S. Naval Academy; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University.

Advisory Committee: Ralph G. Leonard, Penn. State College; C. S. Botsford, Reed College; Capt. E. N. Harmon, U. S. Military Academy.

*Ice Hockey Rules Committee.*

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College; Edward L. Bigelow, Harvard University; Rufus Trimble, Columbia University; Clare Peacock, Princeton University; George Little, University of Wisconsin.

## 3. OFFICERS FOR 1926.

The officers of the Association, as nominated by the committee and elected by the Convention, will be found on the first page of these Proceedings.



## REPORTS OF DISTRICTS.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR JAMES P. RICHARDSON, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

This report is made in the form of categorical answers covering the points referred to in Article II, Section 2, of the By-laws.

1. Existing eligibility rules have been well enforced in New England. No scandals have occurred. Williams College disqualified a star pitcher for violation of the professional rule in the spring of 1925. Difficulties and inconsistencies with respect to the interpretation of the summer baseball rule continue to arise. It is understood that Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have agreed among themselves as to the proper interpretation of such rule and the methods for enforcing it. It is to be desired that such coöperative methods might become general.

2. Progress continues to be made by some of the smaller institutions in the adoption of the three-year rule, the one-year residence rule, etc. There is still a substantial minority of the New England colleges, however, which have not adopted these rules. During the year the Harvard Advisory Committee on Athletics made a report in which summer baseball was discussed. As the text of this report has not been available, the following excerpt is made from the newspaper story of such report, this story being in part a direct quotation.

"Perhaps the most interesting are the decisions, reached at a meeting last spring, that students employed in summer hotels are not made ineligible by playing on the hotel or local baseball team in spare time. Another ruling of the same nature is that students employed as camp counsellors, and who give instructions in athletics in any form, do not thereby impair their amateur standing or eligibility. . . .

"However, not only do the doubtful individual cases call for a nice judgment, but also the general principles to be applied are not plain. Shall the university forbid a man from earning his way through college by accepting a job in the summer just because it involves his participation in a sport? It is not an answer to say that the university does not forbid such employment, but only forbids his later participation in intercollegiate contests, for, as your committee believes, the athletics leading up to these intercollegiate contests are an integral part of a man's education."

3. There is one New England College Conference, consisting of the state colleges of all the states except Vermont. The colleges of New England also have an annual meeting for the discussion of athletic problems. Further than this, the writer sees no indication of progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports. The idea of a "Conference" does not flourish in New England soil. It is greatly to be desired that a larger measure of coöperation should be adopted in the interpretation and enforcement of the summer baseball rule. Indeed, the present writer believes this to be an absolute necessity if the rule is to stand.

4. There have been no district competitions except those which are well known and need no further reference in this report.

5. In New England the conditions with respect to summer baseball remain distinctly unsatisfactory. As this subject is to be considered extensively at the coming annual meeting, no further reference to it is deemed necessary here. The subject of professional football has begun to agitate New England as well as other parts of the country. Speaking of conditions at Dartmouth simply because they are directly under the writer's eye, at least five seniors, members of the 1925 Dartmouth football team, were approached with tempting offers to play professional football the moment the college season had closed. The matter was discussed with these men by the college athletic authorities and all of them were eventually persuaded not to play. No doubt similar situations have occurred or will occur almost everywhere. What attitude this organization is to take with reference to professional football is a question which it seems must be discussed and decided. Attendance at football games in New England made new high records as was expected, and as usual brought forth a large amount of criticism directed against college football as conducted at present. The only new feature of these criticisms is that they seem to be attaining somewhat greater support, or at least means of expression, among undergraduates. The writer believes, however, that on the whole the present football season in New England can be set down as a healthy one. There were no serious accidents among the college teams and very few, if any, disagreeable incidents. The quality of the officiating was uniformly high and deserves special commendation.

Intersectional games played were: Harvard vs. William and Mary; Yale vs. Maryland, if that can be called intersectional; and Dartmouth vs. Chicago.

The writer believes that the condition of athletics in some of the preparatory schools is not as healthy as it is in the colleges. He believes that proselyting and professionalism exist in some



secondary schools in rather alarming forms, and through the medium of this report he suggests that an investigation of this situation be undertaken by the proper authorities.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR CHARLES W. KENNEDY, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

The history of college athletics in the Second District for the year just ending presents little of extraordinary or sensational nature for report. The year in this district has been markedly free from misunderstandings or unpleasantness in intercollegiate athletic relations. A steady elevation of athletic standards seems generally characteristic throughout the district. It would be difficult to assess the precise degree of influence exerted, in this regard, by the National Collegiate Athletic Association since its organization. But that influence has been so increasingly effective and far-reaching that it is proving an important, even if undeterminate, factor making for steady improvement of conditions in the administration of collegiate athletics and tending toward the establishment of uniformity of procedure, aim, and point of view in the correlation of athletics to the primary purposes of the college.

It is greatly to be hoped in this connection that the tendency toward uniformity of administration in athletic matters may be extended among the members of this Association in certain matters in which variation of procedure still exists. It would seem a desirable thing, for example, if institutions, members of this Association, should by the force of voluntary action governed by a common point of view move toward the establishment of a definite date limiting the beginning of football practice. Such a limitation has for many years been effective by common agreement in the institutions which make up the Western Conference. In 1923 a similar limitation was adopted by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. There can be little question, it would seem, that the normal and natural development of football as a college game is furthered by a restriction that prevents the development of a football team from extending backward into the summer months. Such an extension of the training period promotes in the public mind an impression of undue and hysterical emphasis upon the importance of the sport which hardly reflects the point of view of college authorities and which, in the end, will inevitably prove detrimental to the sport itself. There is a point of view, moreover, from which such a common limitation by agreement may be regarded as an example of that spirit of sportsmanship which has

markedly increased upon college playing fields, and which is extending beyond the playing fields to the council tables where community of action looking toward an equalization of competitive conditions is more and more governing intercollegiate athletic relationships.

It must, of course, be recognized in this connection that there are actual differences in conditions at various institutions which must be taken into account in any consideration of specific dates of limitation: differences in daylight time due to geographical location and inequalities in amount of time available for daily football practice due to differences in university schedules. Such differences may well make it more difficult properly to condition and train a football team at one institution than at another. Football, moreover, because of its strenuous physical demands upon the players, is a sport which requires a certain fixed minimum of conditioning and training unless the games are to be played to the physical disadvantage of the contestants. Remembering these factors, it is nevertheless possible that an approach to this problem by college authorities, in a spirit of reciprocal understanding and mutual respect, may lead to a more general establishment of this principle of limitation and to an approximate uniformity of application.

The recent rapid increase of professional football presents a disconcerting phenomenon which must inevitably challenge careful consideration and call for a formulation of attitude by the members of this Association. It would seem likely that the effect of an organized system of professional football upon college football is likely to be far greater than any influence exerted by professional baseball upon college baseball. For one thing, the only available source from which material for professional football teams can be chosen must inevitably, in the majority of cases, be the school or college. Such a close contact between a college sport and that same sport organized upon a commercial basis should certainly be viewed with concern. The increase in the public support of professional football is natural enough, since the non-collegiate element in the general public interested in witnessing football games have very little opportunity to secure seats for important college games, almost all of the seats in these games being absorbed by the demands of the undergraduate and alumni bodies and their guests. Professional football games, therefore, offer an opportunity to many to witness a sport which they cannot normally see when played under college auspices. It is questionable, therefore, whether those who regard recent developments in professional football as a "flash in the pan" are correct in their view. In any case it would seem for the best



interest of college sport that the athletic authorities of colleges, members of this Association, should take thought to the means by which they can best put themselves on record against the professionalizing of football. In certain colleges and groups of colleges rules already exist by which, in addition to the usual rule forbidding participation by undergraduates in professional contests, members of the football coaching staff are forbidden to participate in any capacity in professional football games. A general adoption of some such rule by members of the Association, in the light of present developments, would seem desirable.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

DR. S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

Last year I made an exhaustive report of conditions in the Third District, and for that reason I do not think it is worth while to enter into such details this year. In this district, under the influence of the Southern Conference, the rules and regulations governing intercollegiate sports are so well established and are so well enforced that no changes of any consequence have been made during the year.

Of the twenty-two institutions constituting the membership of the Southern Conference, eighteen are members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It is thought that the other four will apply this year.

It is with regret that I am unable to comply accurately with the request of President Pierce relative to the number of local leagues and conferences, with their membership, in this district. I began this investigation too late to get the information for this report. So far as I have been able to gather the information, there are five conferences active in the district: The Southern Conference, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Virginia and North Carolina Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, the Louisiana Intercollegiate Conference, and the South Carolina Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The Southern Conference, organized in 1921, is composed of the following institutions. In Maryland: University of Maryland. In Virginia: University of Virginia, Washington and Lee University, Virginia Military Institute, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In North Carolina: The University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College. In South Carolina: University of South Carolina, Clemson College. In Georgia: University of Georgia, Georgia School of Technology. In Florida: University of Florida. In Alabama: Alabama Polytechnic Insti-

tute, and University of Alabama. In Tennessee: University of Tennessee, University of the South, Vanderbilt University. In Kentucky: University of Kentucky. In Mississippi: University of Mississippi, Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. In Louisiana: Tulane University, and Louisiana State University.

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association was organized in 1894, and is the pioneer athletic association in this district. It has been, and still is, a power for good. Its membership is as follows. In Louisiana: Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Southwestern College, and Centenary College. In Mississippi: Mississippi College, and Millsaps College. In Alabama: Howard College, and Birmingham-Southern College. In Georgia: Mercer University, and Oglethorpe University. In South Carolina: Wofford, Presbyterian College, the Citadel, and Furman University. In Tennessee: University of Chattanooga, and Union University. In Kentucky: Georgetown College, Transylvania College, and Centre College. In Florida: Southern University, and Stetson University.

The Virginia and North Carolina Intercollegiate Athletic Conference is composed as follows. In Virginia: College of William and Mary, Randolph Macon College, Hampden Sidney College, Lynchburg College, Emory and Henry College, Roanoke College, and the University of Richmond. In North Carolina: Davidson College, Wake Forest College, Trinity College, Elon College, and Guilford College.

The Louisiana Intercollegiate Conference has the following members: Louisiana College, Southwestern Industrial Institute, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, and Centenary College.

To secure uniformity in the conduct of sports, it is customary for the executive committees of the Southern Conference and of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association to hold joint meetings each year. This custom has proved helpful to athletic sports in this section.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the eligibility rules have been enforced with a greater degree of strictness than in previous years. There seems to be an increasing pride among the institutions to have all students eligible in all respects. The day of mud-slinging and backbiting is rapidly passing. This is a hopeful sign.

Only slight modifications in the Conference rules were made at the annual meeting on December fourth and fifth. The most drastic action taken was in reference to professional football. The following regulation was passed: "After September 1, 1926, no college football player who engages in a professional football



game will be allowed to act as an official at any football game in which any conference institution is represented, and no member of the conference will employ as a member of its coaching staff a man who has engaged in professional football games." This may be a radical step, but the members of the Conference feel that now is the time to protect the college game of football. We waited too late to protect baseball, and we have been having our trials ever since.

The Conference basket ball tournament grows in interest each year. Last year twenty of the twenty-two members took part in this event. This is another means by which uniformity in eligibility requirements may be enforced. The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association basket ball tournament is also growing in popularity from year to year. Both tournaments have been the means of increasing the interest in basket ball in this district, not only among the colleges, but among the high schools.

The Georgia School of Technology promotes each year an invitation track and relay meet. No factor has been more powerful in creating interest in track than has this invitation meet. Each year larger numbers of contestants have taken part. The annual Conference track meet held late in the spring is another factor that is increasing the interest in all track and field events. With larger and larger gate receipts from football each year, the institutions in the Conference have larger funds with which to promote track, and to encourage greater participation in minor sports.

The attendance at football contests of the season just closing has been the greatest ever known in this district, and the public interest in these contests has been greatly stimulated. The games all over the district have been characterized by clean sportsmanship. The University of Georgia and the Georgia School of Technology played the first game of football since 1916. The game was hard fought, but a magnificent exhibition of real sportsmanship. The press and the public were loud in their praises of both teams. It was an ideal day for such an exhibition, an ideal game from every point of view, and played before a crowd of thirty-two thousand people—the largest that ever saw an athletic contest in this section.

We still have institutions in this district that do not belong to any athletic association. We believe we have this state of affairs now in our hands. At a recent meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States an amendment to the by-laws was passed as follows: "No institution may remain or become a member of this association that does not belong to a recognized athletic association." This is a great step

forward. When this law becomes effective we shall have in this district another great factor that will aid us in bringing about a stricter enforcement of eligibility requirements.

In this district we believe in uniform rules and equality of competition among all contestants, and we believe that all institutions should belong to an association of scholastically and athletically related institutions. We further believe that the laws of every association should be mandatory. Nearly all the members of the Southern Conference believe in those principles. The Southern Conference is built on those fundamental principles, and so is the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

We still have with us the ever perplexing problem of summer baseball. We think we have this evil largely reduced, but we are afraid to make boastful statements. We have tried nearly every remedy that has ever been suggested. At present we find that we have a minimum of infractions by our new rules. First, we require the student to get permission from the faculty chairman of athletics to play on a team—not on any team, but on a certain specified team. If he fails to get this permission, he is automatically disqualified. In the second place, if he plays on any team that plays more than three games a week, he is automatically disqualified. Violation of either of these regulations is sufficient to disqualify the student. In the third place, he must present a certified statement that he did not receive financial remuneration. Of course, the third requirement is by no means so effective as the other two methods. This rule is by no means the best remedy for summer baseball, but it is the best we have found. By not being permitted to play on a team that plays more than three games a week, a student finds it difficult to play summer baseball, for nearly all teams play more than three games a week, otherwise the teams are financial failures. As I remarked, we have not solved the problem, but we are more nearly at a solution than we have ever been.

Baseball, once the most popular sport in this district, is now not self-supporting except in isolated cases. Football is the popular game—the game that furnishes the income to maintain intercollegiate and intramural athletics. A cry is heard all over the land that football has become commercialized. Large gate receipts are not in themselves an evil. The question should not be asked as to how much is the income, but how is the income spent. If the income is spent upon promoting athletics for all, it is a benefit. Very few institutions in this district receive any money whatsoever from the legislature or the trustees for intercollegiate or intramural athletics. They must depend for funds



upon the gate receipts from that greatly abused sport—intercollegiate football.

It is gratifying to report that our higher institutions of learning are beginning to recognize the importance of physical education. Our institutions are now planning for adequate equipment for a general program of intramural athletics. Nearly every institution has a gymnasium, playing fields for out of doors, and the more favored institutions a magnificent stadium. If the function of a modern university is to meet the needs of the age it serves, then we must recognize the value of physical education along with the intellectual and the moral.

In conclusion, let me say that those of us who have labored so long and so faithfully for high ideals in sports at times become discouraged, but if we look back over a period of twenty years, and note the great changes for good that have taken place, we have every reason to feel encouraged. No factor has been more potent in demanding strict eligibility requirements than the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and no man has done more to build up high ideals among college men and college students and the general public than our own distinguished leader, General Palmer E. Pierce.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR J. F. A. PYRE, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

From the point of view of those who are sympathetic toward intercollegiate athletics, one has to report for the Fourth District another year of prosperity and successful progress. The wholesomeness, and indeed the indispensableness, of conference organization under faculty control is now almost universally recognized throughout this region. There remain very few institutions of collegiate rank within this area that are not affiliated with some such organization, and a large proportion of these are likewise members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Through the adoption of uniform regulations bearing on the residence, scholarship, length of participation, and freedom from professionalism of participants, a large share of the evils formerly attendant upon intercollegiate athletics have gradually been eliminated. The organization of athletic directors and of coaches and officials in the various sports into associations for the consideration of their common problems, and the adoption by them of gentlemen's agreements, have gone a long way to remove former grounds for hostility and suspicion, and to elevate the standards of

sportsmanship in the several conferences. The disposition of the modern director and, in a measure, of the coach, to take his activities seriously as a factor in the educational system is perhaps the most significant and encouraging sign of the times to those who are charged with the responsibility of adjusting competitive athletics to the scheme of things. A striking example of this kind of coöperation is the recent voluntary action of the athletic directors of the "Big Ten" Conference, in adopting an agreement to limit the time consumed in football practice to two hours a day.

But, notwithstanding that very substantial progress has been made and is being made in rectifying the more glaring defects—which are in many cases merely the minor abuses of intercollegiate competition—there remains ample cause for concern, or at least for continued and vigilant thoughtfulness, in the main situation. There is no mistaking the fact that, with respect to football in particular, there is a growing distrust and restiveness in the academic faculties, and even among thoughtful students. The annual hysteria seems to become a little more acute each November, and the question naturally arises: Where is it going to stop? Is the modern university to become a mere appendage of a stadium and a football team? Much of this impression is, of course, a result of the fore-shortening methods of modern journalism, which, it is to be feared, the press agents of some of our collegiate athletic organizations are by no means exerting themselves to counteract. The results are obvious, and the reasons are hardly less so. For this excessive and hysterical publicity is closely associated with two large, and largely unsolved, problems of collegiate athletics which are themselves not unrelated, and which will have to be successfully dealt with if intercollegiate athletics are to be preserved. These are: (1) excessive activity in the pursuit of high school and migrant athletes,—what we call proselyting; and (2) the development of what I will call the "pre-professional" college athlete. This is not the place to discuss these problems in detail, but I will repeat that they are at present largely unsolved, and I further repeat that they will have to be met in the near future if intercollegiate athletics are to survive as a part of our educational scheme of things.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT.

DEAN S. W. BEYER, IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

The year 1925 shows progress in better organization and the restoration of pre-war ideals in intercollegiate athletics. The stadium and field-house building continues, and perhaps too much



stress is put upon the commercial aspects of football. Nearly all of the colleges and universities in the Fifth District are now members of a local or interstate organization. In every organization the faculties of the several institutions concerned are in control. A privately endowed university abolished intercollegiate athletics something more than a year ago on the grounds of professionalism and commercialism, the newly elected president believing that withdrawal was the only way to combat and put an end to two of the most outstanding evils in intercollegiate athletics. There is no particular importance attaching to the withdrawal of this institution save that the dramatic way in which withdrawal was made gave the event undue publicity, and as a consequence the uninformed public has drawn unwarranted inferences as to the gravity of the situation in the mid-west.

There is still much to do in the direction of sane athletics, especially in intercollegiate athletics, as evidenced by the following extract which is taken from a letter written by a graduate of Princeton University and a former director of athletics in one of the leading members of the Mid-west College Athletic Conference.

"Of course I understand that the great argument for highly commercialized stadiums and football games is that the receipts finance a general program of intra-mural sports. Even now these are too highly financed. Ninety per cent of our college men will never again find themselves able to enjoy physical training benefits on a similar scale. They will therefore not be interested. The other ten per cent will continue the highly commercialized and financed program for purely selfish reasons. I have seen this coming for years. It has now arrived with *admittedly* and *avowedly* professional football as part of the kite string. Our athletic directors unabashed have embarked on the policy of capitalizing their ability while the demand is strong. What else can they expect of the boys under them? I have consistently refused to follow suit, so am *out*, and the man who takes my place draws four times as much money for the same or less service. It is a case of 'sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind' so far as great athletic stars are concerned. Of course I do not believe half that I read about contracts offered to Kutsch and Friedman et al., but most of our college athletics nowadays are written up by men who care not a fig for college sentiments and traditions but are concerned only with \$100,000 crowds and championship teams. When these writers hoot at a Yale-Princeton game as not worth the seeing but give a Grange more space than all their world news put together, of course he is going to cash in while the cashing is good. Tomorrow he may be valueless but he will have his wad. And I blame not a Grange but the system that has made him what he is."

The seriousness of the situation relative to professional football is recognized. The directors of the Missouri Valley Conference at a recent meeting recommended to the faculty representatives that the following resolution be adopted and become effective at once:

"That no one be appointed to the physical training or athletic staff of any member of this Conference, or be continued in the employment as an athletic coach or athletic officer, who is connected with professional football, as player, coach, official, manager, or agent."

The above statement and resolution is symptomatic of the times. Colleges and universities are becoming more fully informed as to the situation, and are ready to take an active part in restoring athletics to their proper places in the academic curriculum. The pendulum has started to swing in the right direction.

#### SIXTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR D. A. PENICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

The Sixth District includes Arkansas and Texas. There is in Arkansas a conference known as the Athletic Association of Arkansas Colleges with which I am not very familiar. In Texas, there are four organizations, three for senior colleges and one for junior colleges. In addition to this, there is the Interscholastic League under the control of the public schools of the state, supervised by a committee from the faculty of the University of Texas.

The Southwest Athletic Conference consists of seven institutions, the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas; Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas; Baylor University, Waco, Texas; Rice Institute, Houston, Texas; Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas; Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas; and the University of Texas, Austin, Texas. This is the dominating conference of this district, containing the larger schools and producing athletic results worthy of the best competition in the country. Our teams have defeated such teams as Auburn, Alabama, Mississippi, Arizona, Drake, and the University of Washington at St. Louis, during the football season just closed. Unusually successful relay games were held by Rice Institute and the University of Texas last spring. They will be repeated this spring. We had with us at that time such teams as Illinois, Butler, Kansas, Drake, Missouri, Ohio State, Oklahoma, besides all Texas senior and junior colleges, high schools, and academies. The University of Texas won the



medley relay race at Kansas and at the relay games here, and the four-mile relay at Drake University.

The Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association has existed in Texas longer than any other conference, and has overcome many difficulties. The schools now in the Southwest Conference were formerly in the T. I. A. A., but withdrew to organize the present Conference consisting of the larger schools. Within the last year or two, the T. I. A. A. has been greatly augmented by including the teachers' colleges of the state which have become senior colleges. Yesterday, five of the members of the T. I. A. A. withdrew to organize a new conference, to be known as the Texas Conference. The T. I. A. A. is a splendid organization, and is trying faithfully to live up to its regulations. Their scholarship qualifications are high, they enforce the amateur rule, and require a transfer to be in residence a year before participation. They still allow four years of participation and allow freshmen to play. As a whole, the organization is in a healthy condition and doing good work on the basis of the principles set forth.

The new Texas Conference is composed of some of our strongest small senior colleges: Austin College at Sherman, Howard Payne College at Brownwood, Simmons University at Abilene, Southwestern University at Georgetown, and Trinity University at Waxahachie. I have not seen a copy of their constitution and by-laws, but assume that they are still playing freshmen and are functioning according to the four-year rule and the ordinary transfer rule. They took a decidedly forward step in their organization on the baseball situation, which will be discussed later.

The Texas Junior College Athletic Association has a large number of members and is functioning satisfactorily upon the basis of its own rules and regulations. I would be glad to see their standards raised to include stricter rules against proselyting. On the whole, their organization is being well conducted, and I feel that they are improving year by year.

One of the greatest problems in this state in connection with athletics lies with our high schools. The Interscholastic League under the general direction of the University of Texas includes not only athletics but debates and all forms of literary contests as well. They conduct a football tournament in the fall, and determine the state high school champion. They conduct a basketball tournament in the winter, the best sixteen teams being brought to Austin for a championship elimination tournament. In the spring, they conduct local, county, district, and state competitions in track and tennis, the latter for both boys and girls. The final track meet and the final tennis matches are held in Austin. The rules governing these contests, both as to amateurism and scholarship, are very strict and are rigidly enforced.

Students over twenty-one are not allowed to compete. No monetary consideration of any kind is allowed. A determined effort is being made to get the boys in our secondary schools educated in true sportsmanship.

The historical *résumé* given in the preceding paragraphs answers the first question presented by President Pierce. I can unhesitatingly say that the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and existing eligibility rules of the athletic organizations in this district are being enforced with a high degree of strictness, and there is only one institution in the state of any prominence which is not a member of some athletic organization, and that institution is only three months old.

#### *Modifications or Additions to the Eligibility Card.*

The Southwest Conference and the new Texas Conference took a forward step in declaring against summer baseball. The rules of the Southern Conference, found in the report of Dr. S. V. Sanford for the Fourth District and printed on page 26 of last year's *Proceedings of the N. C. A. A.*, were adopted. In addition to this, the following action was taken. "No student shall be permitted to participate in any form of intercollegiate athletics who has played baseball on any team under the National Association, or in any other organization recognized by the National Association, or who has received money for signing a baseball contract for services to be rendered, or who reports to a baseball club, receiving salary or travelling expenses, whether he plays or not." It was further recommended "that the institutions comprising the Southwest Conference should discourage professional baseball and football playing on the part of college athletes, and also the signing of contracts to play professional baseball or football." Again, the Conference recommended "that with a view to the encouragement of fair play now manifest in Conference baseball games, the umpires be asked to submit at the close of any particular game, and especially at the close of the baseball season, reports to the President of the Conference concerning the presence or absence of sportsmanship on the part of players or coaches."

We have been striving for several years to accomplish this action and feel very gratified that we have finally succeeded, and especially so because the new Texas Conference has joined us in this forward move.

There will probably be reported from other sources the action of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in the Southern States at its recent meeting in Charleston, South Carolina. The Southwest Conference at its meeting on December 10 approved in principle the resolutions of that association and commended them to the members of the Conference for careful



study with a view to definite action at the spring meeting. These resolutions were in brief: First. No member of this Association shall permit athletic training and practice to exceed more than two hours per day during the scholastic term. Second. No member of this Association shall permit a student to engage in consecutive sports unless his scholarship standing during the previous term was 85 per cent or better. Third. No member of this Association shall permit athletic teams to be absent for more than five days during any term or athletic season. Fourth. No member of this Association shall permit freshman teams to be absent from the campus more than one time each term or athletic season.

At the meeting of the Southwest Conference last May, a new transfer rule was passed as follows: "After a student has competed in intercollegiate athletics in an institution granting a standard degree, such student shall not be allowed to take further part in intercollegiate athletics if he transfers to any institution which is a member of the Southwest Athletic Conference." This rule went into effect September 1, 1925, i.e., for those students entering after that date.

Henceforth, in the Southwest Conference, no adult student who enters by individual approval will be allowed to participate in athletics until all of his entrance requirements have been fulfilled.

Another change was made in the scholastic eligibility requirements by the Southwest Conference to the effect that any student who makes a false or misleading statement in filling out his eligibility card will be permanently barred from competing in the Southwest Conference.

The Southwest Conference planned definitely for a golf tournament under the supervision of Rice Institute to be held in the spring of 1926.

#### *Progress toward Uniformity.*

The facts stated in the preceding pages furnish abundant evidence that there is in this district real progress toward uniformity in the conduct of activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues. Further evidence of this was indicated at the organization of the new Texas Conference when they agreed to unite with the Southwest Conference in the abolition of summer baseball. The rules and regulations of the several conferences in this state are quite similar in most particulars. There is the best of feeling between the conferences and between the institutions in every conference. There was a most significant meeting around the banquet table in Dallas on December 10, composed of the faculty representatives, the ath-

letic directors, managers, and coaches of the Southwest Conference, the T. I. A. A., and the Texas Conference. The subject of this paragraph was discussed by one of the members of the new conference. That meeting is the beginning of new things in the Sixth District, and meant more for the advancement of good sportsman-ship and right understandings and coöperation than anything that has happened in this section in a long time. Every one left the meeting highly elated and with a new feeling of hope for the success of athletics in the Sixth District.

In preparation for this report, I sent a questionnaire to approximately fifty schools in this district and have received twenty-six replies. Summarizing these replies, I find that practically every institution claims to have complete faculty control in athletics both in scholarship eligibility and in financial management, and all but two or three feel that athletics serves as an adjunct to education and is not the main consideration of their students. All but three feel assured that there is no system of organized proselyting for the securing of athletes, and these three feel that the proselyting was from outside the institution. None admitted that they offered any inducements to athletes, although nearly all administer loans, scholarships, and positions to their students irrespective of whether they are athletes or not. All the better schools in the Conference require their athletes to carry the normal amount of work and to be passing in two-thirds, which is generally ten hours. Some of the standards are not as high as they should be. All of our institutions insist that they are rigidly enforcing the regulations of the association to which they belong. About half of our Conference schools have no other athletics except intercollegiate athletics, a few more than one-half have intramural competition, some in large measure, and nearly all compulsory physical training for at least two years. Aside from the two conferences listed above that have discarded summer baseball, the rest of our institutions allow it where it is not under the supervision of nationally organized baseball.

This survey indicates a wide range of feeling on the part of the men who are dealing with the athletic problems in this district. Everyone realizes the seriousness and difficulty of keeping athletics on a high plane and of making it an adjunct to education. All feel that progress is being made, but that at the same time there must be eternal vigilance. The majority are quite optimistic. At the banquet referred to above, there was clearly manifest a desire on the part of those present to give up all animosities toward other institutions, and to work together whole-heartedly for the improvement of the highest principles of sportsmanship in the development of the youth of this district in athletics, with the ultimate aim that by this means the education of the youth may be enhanced and not retarded.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DEAN RAY B. WEST, UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The past year in the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference has been the best one in many ways. It has been marked by more strict eligibility, a better spirit of sportsmanship among the student groups and teams, and has shown improvement in the teams generally.

The Conference is composed of twelve members and one affiliate member,—seven in Colorado, one in Wyoming, one in Montana, three in Utah, and an affiliate in New Mexico. All member teams live up to the one-year rule in football. In basket ball one quarter is required and in track two quarters. As soon as the University of New Mexico reaches a registration of two hundred male students, it will cease to play freshmen and request full membership.

In the West as in the East there is a much greater interest in football this year than any in the past. The desire to win in athletic contests is somewhat of a menace. This is reflected in the fact that three of our schools began this season with a new staff of coaches.

Each year in this Conference there has been a gradual strengthening of the eligibility rules, and a more detailed explanation of them has been given to prevent misunderstandings. Two infractions of the rules came to the attention of the Conference, and the institutions involved were given a severe reprimand.

The Conference is handled strictly by faculty control. These representatives are trying to live up strictly to the rules as they understand them. There are still a few misunderstandings, however, as to the proper interpretation of some of them.

Professional football has given no concern as yet, but in the matter of betting some improvement could be made.

The officials for football and basket ball are appointed by adjusters. This has proven a decided improvement.

In some of the states, the high schools have been organized into very effective leagues. These leagues handle all sports in these schools on a strict eligibility basis, and are doing excellent work. The Utah branch of the Conference coöperates actively with the state high school associations in conducting schools for officials and in supervising officiating. This applies to basket ball. Utah has also a junior college league that is functioning.

There have been no fatalities in football this season.

There is this year a growing tendency, particularly in football, to play games outside of the Conference. The teams must, however, get permission before contracts are entered into. In gen-

eral, it is required that the institution's eligibility requirements be as high as those of the Conference.

My observation is that conditions athletically in this district are highly satisfactory.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR WM. R. LAPORTE, UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The former Ninth District, changed at last year's meeting to the Eighth District, retains the same membership with the exception of Montana, which was transferred to the Seventh District. This makes the district include all the states bordering the Pacific Ocean, in addition to two adjacent states, Idaho and Nevada. The Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference is still the largest collegiate organization in the district and includes in its membership all of the states in the district with the exception of Nevada. It also includes the University of Montana, although the state of Montana is now in the Seventh District. The other institutions included are: the University of Washington, the State College of Washington, the University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Idaho, University of California, Stanford University, and the University of Southern California.

The Northwest Conference, which partly overlaps the Pacific Coast Conference, includes Pacific Coast Conference members in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, together with a number of smaller schools in the same states. It follows, in general, the rules of the Pacific Coast Conference, but provides for some modifications to cover competition with the smaller schools in that section.

The Southern California Conference continues to exert a very wholesome influence in the southern part of the district. It includes only California colleges. Its membership is the same as last year, namely, Pomona College, Occidental College, California Institute of Technology, University of California (Southern Branch), University of Redlands, and Whittier College. Its rules are also very similar to those of the Pacific Coast Conference, with a few additional requirements especially adapted to the particular schools included in the membership.

The district has acquired during the last year a new conference known as the Far Western Conference, composed of various small institutions in the central part of the district. The organization is just in its infancy and it is too early to predict how successful it will be. It was organized as a progressive step toward regulating competition for some of the smaller institu-



tions that are not yet ready to become members of other established conferences. The constitution sets up minimum requirements only, and in many cases the individual institutions provide additional local requirements. A report from the Far Western Conference indicates that the eligibility rules have been strictly observed during the first semester of the present school year. There seems to have been some weakness, however, in the enforcement of rules relating to previous semester requirements, due to the fact that the constitution of the Conference is dated June 30, 1925, and contains a non-retroactive clause.

In general, the Far Western Conference regulations are modeled closely after those of the Pacific Coast Conference, differing chiefly in the application of the freshman rule. At present it seems impossible for them to undertake to enforce the freshman rule, since the student membership of some of the institutions is too small to maintain teams without the use of freshmen.

The Pacific Coast Conference rules, which represent in general the standards followed in competition by the majority of the institutions within the scope of the Eight District, include the following provisions:

A student, to be eligible for competition, must present at least fifteen Carnegie units for entrance; must be enrolled in at least twenty-four hours of academic work; must have passed in at least two-thirds of a normal college curriculum during the last semester of residence; may not have on his record total failures exceeding the total number of hours passed in all the institutions attended. All failures incurred by a student in any institution remain permanently on his record, and "conditions" count as failures until removed. A freshman may not participate on varsity teams, and no student may compete more than three years on the varsity, nor in more than four separate academic years. He may not compete for at least one year after registration in the university, and, if a transfer from another institution, he is penalized by also being deprived of one of the three years of competition. Any competition with outside athletic organizations during the school year makes a student ineligible for varsity or freshman competition.

Reports from the various conferences indicate that all provisions of the constitution and by-laws and existing eligibility rules have been strictly enforced during the year, and there seem to have been no criticisms voiced as to the manner of the enforcement of the eligibility rules. There are always bound to be minor whisperings of laxity but, in the main, the situation seems to be very satisfactory.

There seems to be general agreement as to the effectiveness of the present regulations and no need for marked changes. No

striking changes have been made in any of the conferences during the past year. One modification in the Southern California Conference was the provision that anyone ineligible for intercollegiate competition for any reason whatsoever might not play in any game in competition with an outside team. This, in effect, means that ineligibility applies to any and all off-campus games. The Pacific Coast Conference also abolished a minor ruling which was adopted last year, and which read as follows:

"It is provided that no student who has been pledged to any fraternity or student group before the date of his first registration in college or university shall be eligible for competition on any athletic team of that school with which such fraternity or group is affiliated or connected."

The conference came to the conclusion that the control of fraternities was not a matter to be handled by athletic associations, and decided to discontinue such supervision.

I have received no reports of fatal accidents in the district, and there seems to be no indication that serious injuries have increased; in fact, there is considerable evidence to indicate a decrease. There have been no district competitions as such.

The break in athletic relations which occurred at the close of the 1924 football season between the California institutions—Stanford, California, and Southern California—because of mutual misunderstandings as to eligibility requirements, has been settled satisfactorily, and a complete schedule of athletic competition between the institutions has been re-established. All relations are very satisfactory at the present time and the "Triangular Agreement" mentioned in last year's report, adopted by the three institutions, is still in force and is being observed satisfactorily.

The question of post-season games and intersectional games is still a significant one in the district. The climatic conditions in California and the Southwest are such that the best time for games is in November and December; in fact, it is difficult to give a team sufficiently heavy training in September and October in Southern California to put them in good condition for heavy competition. This, of course, creates a great demand among alumni and the general public for an extension of the football season, and it seems quite evident that professional football teams will be substituted in late December competition, and especially for the New Year's day, unless the college teams undertake to meet that demand. This doubtless is not sufficient justification for post-season games, but where it is possible for an eastern team occasionally to continue its training period, and travel west for an intersectional game, there seems to be some justification for the procedure, providing certain western teams are not forced by public pressure to play in post-season too frequently. The New

Year's day game to be held at the Tournament of Roses celebration in Pasadena this year will be under the control and management of the Pacific Coast Conference, and its duly appointed agents. This follows an action taken at the last regular Conference meeting.

Attendance at important games on the Pacific Coast is increasing very rapidly. It is a very common thing now to see some 75,000 or 80,000 people in attendance at a number of the important Pacific Coast Conference games. Even minor games in some of the larger centers, such as Los Angeles, Berkeley, and Seattle, frequently draw some 25,000 to 35,000 spectators. This, of course, means that the colleges are constantly urged to build larger stadiums and there are already a number of stadiums on the Coast accommodating from 60,000 to 80,000 spectators. In general, the facilities for entertaining spectators for the outdoor games are well provided. There is, however, a great demand for better facilities for the indoor games, especially basket ball. There are accordingly a great many plans already under way in various institutions in the district for the construction of large pavilions for basket ball purposes. This will mean that basket ball will attain an increasingly popular place among the major sports in the west.

Minor sports are also receiving a great deal more attention than in the past, and there is good reason to think that many of the present so-called minor sports will really become major sports in the athletic program. From the educational standpoint there is much more to be said for the minor "individual" or "dual" sport than for the big team major sports, because of the fact that they will carry over into after-school life and will become the physical recreation hobby of the adult. The satisfactory promotion of such minor sports, however, will require much more extensive equipment for handball, tennis, golf, swimming, squash, and others of similar type.

The question of minor sports is also tied up intimately with the problem of intramural athletic organization. There has been a great increase in the district in provision of facilities and leadership for the intramural program, but there again stress in the past has been placed, perhaps unduly, upon the team games requiring large numbers of competitors and extensive field space,—games which do not have a natural carry-over into later life. It would seem highly desirable for the National Collegiate Athletic Association to use its influence to encourage not only a wider participation in all sports in both the intramural and intercollegiate fields, but also to stress more extensive interest in the games and activities adaptable to small numbers.

In conclusion I should like to submit the following problems as

deserving of very careful consideration at the hands of the Association:

1. A very disturbing factor in the collegiate athletic field has been the procedure followed by scouts from professional baseball leagues of interviewing promising baseball athletes while still undergraduates in college and signing them up for contracts to play professional ball upon completion of their college course. This problem became so acute in the Eighth District last year that the California State Baseball Committee, composed of representatives from the various California colleges, requested that the National Collegiate Athletic Association take up the matter with Judge Landis and urge him to provide legislation that would prevent professional league scouts from approaching college ball players and inducing them to sign contracts or agreements while still undergraduates in college. The situation has become so serious in both college and high school that many athletic leaders feel that, unless something is done soon to curtail this movement, the standing of baseball as an amateur sport will be seriously impaired. Definite action in this regard would be right in line with the work being done by Major Griffith of the Amateur Athletic Federation in promoting a wider interest in baseball as an amateur sport. I have already presented this matter personally to President Pierce and he has taken some steps toward improving the situation.

2. A second problem of importance is that of establishing recommended standards for the organization and administration of the athletic and physical training departments in colleges. There are at present so many different forms of departmental organization in effect and so much dissatisfaction with the administration of intercollegiate athletics that an exhaustive investigation of the problem would seem highly justified. Perhaps a committee appointed by the Association with authority to investigate and recommend would be worth while. I feel sure that a great many athletic and physical education directors would appreciate having some recommended standards to guide them in their organization, since they are frequently handicapped in establishing right relations between the intercollegiate athletic activities and other phases of the physical activity program.

In a great many institutions there is considerable pressure brought to bear to separate the intercollegiate athletic program in its organization and administration entirely from the intramural and physical education class activity. Since the procedure in varying institutions is so different, and since there are no established standards approved by an authoritative national body, I am sure it would be very beneficial if the Association could formulate a recommended plan that could be adapted to institutions of



varying sizes, outlining a satisfactory combination of the various physical activities under a unified leadership. This would provide for a closer supervision of certain phases of the intercollegiate program by men who are adequately trained in the broader aspects of the physical education field, and ought to eliminate some of the present serious problems that grow out of supervision by men who have had only limited training, and who secure their responsible positions as directors and coaches on the basis of their reputations made as athletes in college. If athletics are truly educational, and have a place in the educational curriculum and in the school institution, they should be under the immediate supervision of those who are fitted by broad training to give them the proper relation to other phases of the education program.

3. The preceding problem is also intimately related to the question of the responsibility of the recognized athletic or physical education director in arranging schedules of intercollegiate athletic competition, either in conferences or in dual agreements. A very common procedure is to turn over to student managers or to coaches responsibility for scheduling the games for college institutions. Very frequently this results in a schedule that is entirely unsatisfactory from many angles. The situation might be clarified considerably if the Association could make definite recommendation as to who should be responsible for the scheduling of athletic games between colleges. It would also be appropriate in the same connection to make recommendations as to responsible parties for the hiring of coaches and for dealing with alumni members.

4. The question of unfavorable newspaper publicity in connection with both high school and college athletics is still a serious barrier in the way of promoting better organization of the athletic program. Very frequently, when a high school or college tries to modify its program for the benefit of the mass of students, many of the newspaper writers become very caustic in their criticism and do everything to promote the spectacular rather than the educational side of the athletic program. I am not sure that the Association is in a position to exert a marked influence, but a discussion of the problem might bring out procedures used in some sections that would be beneficial to other members of the Association.

5. A movement that is proving very successful at the present time in some of the larger cities in California in the administration of high school athletic programs consists of developing a number of representative teams rather than the usual one representative school team. These several teams are organized on the basis of maturity and size, based upon the so-called four-point system—age, grade, height, and weight. This provides competition for five or six times as many boys as could otherwise be

accommodated in the inter-school program. The tendency also is to cut down the length of the season and the number of actual games played. It might be possible for the Association to encourage a similar plan for intercollegiate competition, whereby certain of the present evils in varsity competition could be minimized, and the advantages of such competition made available for larger numbers of college men.

## REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

### I. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER) RULES COMMITTEE.

Your Association Football Rules Committee has functioned actively during the past year, and would attempt to present to you an adequate picture of the game status and the executive work attempted, without a detailed review of seasonal results and district reports which appear in the annual Rules Book.

So little satisfaction has accrued from the results of the questionnaire that it has been deemed unwise to thrust this burden on college representatives. Indeed, the progress of soccer is one which is rather subconsciously felt and realized than measured by any tabulated report.

Your committee officially met in Philadelphia on April 17 of the current year, with the chairman, secretary, and three other members of the committee present. At this meeting, the resignation of Mr. Mitchell, of the University of Michigan, was reluctantly accepted. The secretary, Mr. Douglas Stewart, was appointed to edit the Soccer Rules Book for 1925, and subsequently appointed at the head of a committee on officials, whose function was to prepare an adequate list of the qualified men, stimulate the development of new officials of promise, and aid in producing more efficiency in handling the game.

Several important changes were adopted which were in line with suggestions previously made to develop a more distinctive game. Such changes were: the division of the game into four periods, each period to be started with a kick-off, increasing the number of substitutions to three, producing a more definite series of rules definitions for irregular plays and their proper penalizing, changing the offside rule from three to two, and approving the adoption of a penalty kick mark at fifteen yards.

Many of the distinctive changes presented to the committee last year, such as substituting a kick-in instead of throwing in from the side line, were carefully considered, but following the precedent so finely set by its distinguished relative, the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, it was decided to proceed slowly, and

prepare public opinion and student sentiment before distinctive changes.

From a communication just received from the secretary, your chairman would incorporate this section *verbatim*:

"At the meeting of the International Board, the supreme body of the world in the matter of the laws of the game of Association Football, in June last, a change was adopted in the offside rule whereby the word three was cancelled and the word two inserted in place thereof, thereby simplifying the offside rule and bringing it in line with the suggestion of the Association Football Rules Committee adopted at our meeting in December, 1924. The International Board also made a change in the throw-in rule, permitting the player to make the throw so long as he had both feet on the ground back of the touch line, instead of on the touch line, as heretofore."

The secretary further comments upon the fact that these changes have had the effect of materially speeding up the game, presenting more freedom in scoring, and relieving the great dissatisfaction with the offside rule.

The change on the throw-in has eliminated, also, much confusion, the four-quarter game has proved a decided gain, but no particular result has accrued from the increasing of substitutions, so far as observed.

Both the secretary and the chairman of the committee regret that the Rules Book material which was sent in by July could not find publication until well on in October.

Your chairman, in further commenting upon the Association Football situation, considers that he expresses generally the feeling of those most interested in emphasizing the hope that the N. C. A. A. Association Football Rules Committee may increasingly function as a distinctly college body, with increased collegiate membership on the committee, and further freedom in developing its rules as seems appropriate for college adoption.

One problem is distinctly at hand. The game of soccer has always been in a certain sense a league type of game, groups of colleges playing for championships. With the increase in interest throughout the Eastern group, and probably the Western and Southern as well, and considering the recent likelihood that the intercollegiate group would lose its New England membership, it would seem most desirable that sectional leagues be formed, in different parts of the country, with perhaps one or two superlative championship contests at the end of the season.

This game has been increasing in intramural popularity. Recent games in the intercollegiate series have represented more skill, higher scoring, and more rapidity of action. It is undoubtedly an ideal game for the great group of college men who can find no place in, or who should not wisely play, the intercollegiate game.

One notices the increasingly higher type of college man adopting its play, and in the somewhat obvious increase in the professional side of American Rugby, possibly Association Football is coming into its own.

It is certainly more interesting today to play and watch than it ever has been. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and we believe its tendency is toward a pure type of amateurism.

JAMES A. BABBITT,  
Chairman.

## II. BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Your National Collegiate Athletic Association Basket Ball Rules Committee met with similar committees of the A. A. U. and Y. M. C. A. on April 9, 10, and 11, for consideration and revision of the basket ball rules. Your chairman feels that the meeting was one of the most harmonious and satisfactory rules committee sessions he has ever attended. The full membership was in attendance.

A meeting of the entire college group, active and advisory, was held previous to the joint rules committee meeting. Your attention is called to the fact that in this way for the first time an active participation in the deliberations on the rules was had by the advisory committee group. Your chairman feels that this was a worth while participation, and that such participation by the advisory committee men is highly desirable.

No very fundamental changes were made in the basket ball rules. The goal zones were abolished, as was the requirement of keeping one hand behind the back and in contact with it. Just how these modifications will work out can be told only as a result of the coming season's work.

The organization of officials' boards and improvements in the class of officiating still proceed in a satisfactory manner. Interpretation meetings have been held in many sections, and it is safe to say that at no time in the past has the game of basket ball been so nearly uniform throughout the entire country as at the present time. Mr. Ralph Morgan, who has been a member of the rules committee for over twenty years, expresses as his conviction that at no time previously has there been such uniform agreement on basket ball rules throughout the country.

A financial report for the past year is herewith appended. For a number of years a dividend declared to the constituent associations has amounted to \$500.00 per year. This year a larger sum will in all probability be paid to the constituent organizations. The American Sports Publishing Company has been asked for an increased royalty. Your committee feels that this request is fully justified.



In conclusion, allow me to state as my belief that interest in basket ball and the standard of sportsmanship in basket ball have never been at so high a point as that existing at the start of the present season.

L. W. ST. JOHN,  
Chairman.

### III. FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Changes in the playing rules for the season of 1925 did not in any way affect the fundamentals of the game or the style of play.

There were really only two changes of any great importance, the others being minor changes largely for the purpose of clarity or consistency.

The forty-yard line was restored as the mark for the kick-off, with the anticipated result that there were less kick-offs crossing the goal line, and consequently more running back of the kick.

Under the 1923 rules there was often considerable confusion occasioned in connection with the blocked kick, it being necessary under the rules as they then stood for the officials to ascertain by whom the kick had been blocked or by whom the ball had been touched. In order to eliminate this confusion, the rules were changed to provide that a blocked kick which does not cross the scrimmage line is played like a fumbled ball. If, on the other hand, a blocked kick crossed the line of scrimmage, it is played like a kick that has been gotten away clean. The result of these changes has greatly simplified the ruling in cases of blocked kicks.

I think I speak for all my associates on the committee when I say that no radical changes in the rules for 1926 are contemplated or considered necessary.

During the season just closed, professional football for the first time has departed from its own field, and in certain cases adopted tactics which, if continued, might prove distinctly detrimental to the college game. Some of the promoters of professional football have not only raided the college teams for material but have even invaded the high school teams.

Whether or not there is a genuine demand for professional football, unsupported by the exploitation of players who have made their reputation on college teams, I do not know. If there is such a demand it is a legitimate demand and probably should and will be met.

For the protection of the college game, however, in any event, it will be necessary to keep the college game and the professional game absolutely distinct and separate in every particular. The action of some of the conferences and the more recent action of the Coaches Association are wise moves in this direction, and while there is perhaps little assistance that the Rules Committee

can lend in this particular connection, the committee will be keenly anxious to take any action which may lie within their power to help make this separation of the two games as distinct and effective as possible.

E. K. HALL,  
Chairman.

### Appendix to Football Rules Committee Report.

#### REPORT OF CENTRAL BOARD ON OFFICIALS OF THE AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

##### Statistics, 1924-1925.

	1924	1925
Number of college letters received .....	264	390
Number of letters written to colleges .....	284	425
Number of letters from officials .....	947	2610
Number of letters to officials .....	555	620
Additional and circular correspondence .....	3000	4565
Notification and appointment cards .....	2100	1800
Number of telegrams received .....	318	265
Number of telegrams sent out .....	336	282
Time covered by Central Board work .....	12 months	

##### Data on Schedule.

Number of colleges regularly using service .....	77	73
Number of colleges occasionally playing under Central Board appointment .....	66	67
Number of Freshman teams using service .....	15	17
Western teams using service occasionally .....	12	11
Southern teams using service occasionally .....	22	14

##### Data on Appointments.

Number of final college appointments .....	1197	1198
Number of final Freshman appointments .....	30	113
Number of final appointments .....	1227	1311
Number of different officials used .....	229	307
Maximum number appointments for one official .....	12	12
Number of appointments declined by officials after acceptance .....		23
Number of appointments canceled upon college protest after acceptance .....		0

##### Data on Fees.

Highest fee .....	\$100.	\$100.
Lowest fee .....	\$10.	\$10.
Number of games paying highest fee .....	37	36

##### Grading of Fees.

Larger colleges—		
Minimum .....	\$ 50.	\$ 50.
Maximum .....	\$100.	\$100.
Smaller colleges—		
Minimum .....	\$ 10.	\$ 10.
Maximum .....	\$ 75.	\$ 75.

*Data on Officials.*

	1924	1925
Number of officials on Central Board List . . . . .	1002	1348
Number of new applications on file . . . . .	144	140
Men used not on list . . . . .	1	0
Number on Ohio List . . . . .	0	
Number on Southern List . . . . .	72	87
Number of Southwestern List . . . . .		
California List—not revised . . . . .		
Number on Colored List . . . . .	17	21

## IV. RULES COMMITTEE FOR SWIMMING AND WATER GAMES.

The experience of the past year indicates that swimming and water games are in a healthy condition of growth and development in American educational institutions. Nine college and university swimming leagues of more or less definite formation are now in existence, as follows:

New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association,  
Intercollegiate Swimming Association,  
Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association,  
Intercollegiate Conference,  
Missouri Valley Conference,  
Rocky Mountain Conference,  
Southern Division, Pacific Coast Conference,  
Northern Division, Pacific Coast Conference,  
Southern Intercollegiate Conference.

In some of these organizations home and home contests between all members of the group are conducted annually. In others, the relations are at present with those members which are more closely associated geographically or traditionally. According to our records, Dartmouth, Yale, Rutgers, Northwestern, Washington University of St. Louis, University of Utah, and Oregon Agricultural College won highest honors in intercollegiate swimming during the year in their respective competitive groups. Yale University likewise lead in water polo, and the University of Wisconsin in water basket ball. In addition to the above named leagues and conferences, intercollegiate swimming in a less organized way is becoming more and more widely followed in all sections of the country; in fact both interscholastic and intercollegiate swimming are spreading very rapidly. It is clear to members of the committee that our statistics of participation have not kept up with the development of the sport. In this work, the committee welcomes further information from the colleges and schools of the country. The State Director of Physical Education of California reports that twenty-five high schools of that state own and maintain their own swimming pools with a wide program of aquatic physical education. We need similar detailed

reports from other states. Although our records show some three hundred high schools with swimming activities, the committee has no doubt that this is far below the actual number. Lack of standardized swimming pools and of seating capacity constitute perhaps the biggest handicap for this sport, when considered in its intercollegiate and interscholastic aspects. There is coming, however, a very wide appreciation of the economy of swimming pools when measured in terms of their physical education value. This equipment, although somewhat high in its installation cost, provides highly concentrated activities available for all groups of students graded according to their various physical education needs, ranging from those far subnormal to those most fit, and extending through all seasons of the year. Although intercollegiate and interscholastic swimming usually comprise the most conspicuous swimming activities and are generally engaged in during the winter months alone, a well organized program of physical education in the water provides in addition for:

- (a) Tests of swimming ability for all students.
- (b) Instruction for those desiring to increase their proficiency in form swimming, competitive swimming, water games, and diving.
- (c) Intramural activities in any aspect of the wide scope of this aquatic physical education program.

Another distinct advantage is the fact that the swimming pool with proper sanitary supervision may be kept busy through all hours of the day.

The Second Annual National Collegiate Swimming Meet was held at the Patten Pool, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, April 10 and 11, 1925. The meet was located in accordance with the plan adopted by the Rules Committee the previous year of having the National meet rotated annually for the present between the East and Middle West. It will be recalled that the first annual meet was held at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1921. In general, the committee limited the contestants to point winners from the various conferences and leagues. Distinguished performers, though their institution was not a member of any college league or conference, were likewise eligible. Nine schools were represented with 71 entries; Princeton, Columbia, and the Navy represented the East; Chicago, Iowa, Illinois, Northwestern, and Minnesota, the Western Conference; and Washington University of St. Louis, the Missouri Valley Conference. As in the first annual meet, the various events were officiated by members of the Rules Committee and the coaches of the respective teams. This plan again proved to be highly satisfactory. The U. S. Naval Academy swimming team made the most distinguished showing, winning the meet, though hard pressed for leadership by North-



western University, the 1925 Intercollegiate Conference champion. Distinguished performances were recorded in all events, the most noteworthy of which are the following:

- 50 Yard Free Style: finals won by A. R. Rule, Jr., of the Navy; time  $23\frac{1}{10}$ ; new National Collegiate record.
- 150 Yard Back Stroke: finals won by A. R. Rule, Jr., of the Navy; time 1 minute, 49 seconds; new National Collegiate record.

A complete statement of records and results appears in the 1926 Intercollegiate Swimming Guide recently published. The meet was a splendid success from the point of view of performance and attendance.

The annual meeting of the Swimming Rules Committee was held at Evanston, Illinois, in connection with the National meet. The committee was well represented, with members of the executive committee and a number of advisory committee members. Coaches in attendance at the meet were invited to sit in and advise with the committee in its deliberations. This gave us valuable help in getting a wider viewpoint which the committee feels will bear good fruit in the way of a more complete national standardization. Quite a number of changes were made, which seem to give promise of distinct improvements. The most notable of these were:

1. The adoption of the "dead" start, requiring swimmers to be absolutely motionless when the starting gun is fired. This we believe eliminates very completely all forms of flying starts which have heretofore been fairly common. By common consent of the coaches present at the National meet, it was agreed to institute the "dead" start in the National meet. Even though the contestants were unfamiliar with it, two new records above referred to were established, tending to disprove the common opinion that this start would reduce the time considerably.

2. A new system for scoring fancy diving was probably the outstanding change made. By common consent, this change was also put into operation in the 1925 National meet. By this method, at a signal given from the head judge of fancy diving, the point value rating of a given dive is flashed simultaneously to spectators and contestants by large cards, making each judge's decision at once visible to all. This system also provides for a simplified scoring of total points whereby the winners are announced within five minutes after the close of the event, instead of after a long delay in calculating the score necessary heretofore.

The effect of these changes, as well as the others which were made, will be studied by the committee as a result of the experience in swimming meets during the year. The help of the Swimming Coaches Association in all our rules changes is acknowledged and

appreciated by the committee. In fact, most of the changes made were recommended by the coaches who, after all, are the real experts in matters pertaining to swimming technique.

The 1926 Official Intercollegiate Swimming Guide came off the press over a month ago, well in advance of the current interscholastic and intercollegiate swimming season. Although somewhat smaller in size as compared with the Guide of the preceding year, it presents an attractive appearance, and contains a little over 200 pages of interesting material, comprising, besides the rules section, current reports of meets, sectional and national records, and new features in the form of educational articles on the various questions of swimming education.

The Rules Committee finds it desirable to give increasing attention to interscholastic swimming. The college swimming standards are not altogether suitable for the strength and endurance of school boys. Although a few minor changes for interscholastic swimming have been made heretofore by the committee, there is an increasing demand for further standardization, particularly in the form of a standard program and order of events for interscholastic competition. A few days ago a joint meeting was held with some members of the Rules Committee and several leading representatives of the interscholastic swimming field, with results that should be helpful to the committee in this part of our work.

For the coming year it is planned again to hold a National Collegiate Swimming Meet. According to the rotation plan, this meet should again be held in the East. The U. S. Naval Academy, which has the finest college swimming pool in the United States, and which provided most hospitable entertainment for the visiting contestants two years ago, has again extended an invitation to hold this meet there. The Rules Committee recommends to this association that the National meet be continued, and that the invitation from the Navy be accepted. This meet has been a splendid one and deserves wider support from the members of this Association.

In conclusion your committee recommends to this association:

1. That the time and place of the next National Collegiate Swimming Meet be fixed at the U. S. Naval Academy, April 2 and 3, 1926.
2. That this meet receive wider support in the form of leading performers from more institutions.
3. That the Swimming Guide receive wider support by all members of the Association by securing copies of the Swimming Guide and other N. C. A. A. publications for your college library as well as copies for coaches and contestants.
4. That standardization of interscholastic swimming be given special attention in 1926.

F. W. LUEHRING,  
Chairman.

## V. TRACK AND FIELD RULES COMMITTEE.

The Track Rules Committee has had two meetings, one the annual meeting which was held here in New York this week and the other an unofficial meeting which was attended, however, by a number of the rules committee and several track coaches in Chicago at the time of the National Meet. The committee, in addition to performing its work incident to making rules changes, further has served as an interpretative body, and each of the members of the committee has in a way represented the National Collegiate Athletic Association in his own section of the country. The members of this committee feel that they have a responsibility to the N. C. A. A., and are pleased to do what they can to assist in the promotion of the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Meet, to urge colleges not now members of the Association to join and uphold the ideals and rules that have been established by the national organization.

The new Track and Field Rules Book should be ready for distribution by the last of January. The book this year will contain a number of interesting sections, among others, a list of best records made by American college men. This list is compiled annually by the committee of which Mr. A. A. Stagg is the chairman. Further, for the first time the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations will pass upon claims for records made by high school boys, and will provide a list of best interscholastic records. In the new book that will be published this year the names of the college men who made the best records in track and field events last season will appear. Further, there will be several articles written for officials and managers. These have been compiled for the purpose of assisting in the work of standardizing officiating at meets and of improving the work of those who are entrusted with the management and conduct of school and college meets.

As regards the rules, the committee sent a memorandum to each of the track coaches in the colleges that compose the N. C. A. A., requesting them to make suggestions regarding rules changes. Many good suggestions were received by the committee and all were given consideration. The committee members realize that they are but representatives of a great body of track coaches in the schools and colleges, and the committee has honestly attempted to represent all interests impartially.

We wish to thank Dr. Raycroft and the other members of the Committee on Publications for the assistance which they have given this committee, as well as the track coaches and others who have contributed articles or made suggestions.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH,  
*Chairman.*

## VI. WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE.

At the last regular meeting of this body a report was presented and a draft of wrestling rules submitted. This report was the product and evolution of a year's thought of your committee representing all sections of the United States.

The action taken by this body then was that the rules presented by the committee be accepted provisionally and be adopted for trial and criticism, so that necessary changes could be made for their final adoption at this meeting.

As a result of this action your committee has received numerous suggestions and proposed changes from expert wrestlers and experienced coaches representing all sections of the country. After thorough discussion and sifting of these suggestions, keeping in mind the higher aims and function of wrestling as an intercollegiate sport, your committee presents its latest effort toward the standardization of the wrestling rules. At the meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association held at Columbia last March the following colleges representing this Association,—Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, Penn State, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, and Syracuse,—took action as follows: That as soon as the N. C. A. A. adopted these rules and they were available in printed form, they be used as a code governing the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association.

Dr. Clapp of Nebraska reports that the Missouri Valley Conference has already adopted our code and the Big Ten are ready to accept them with slight modifications.

It is the unanimous sense, therefore, of your committee that the time is ripe for final action in the adoption of the code presented today; in fact, delay for further criticism and suggestion would be disastrous as far as standardization and the general good of the sport is concerned. We urge, therefore, that the report of this committee be accepted and that the rules be printed immediately in pamphlet form; further, we recommend that the Advisory Committee on wrestling rules shall consist of a representative from each district within the jurisdiction of the N. C. A. A. (For the revised rules, see Appendix I, page 110.)

II. R. REITER,  
*Chairman.*

## VII. BOXING RULES COMMITTEE.

The Intercollegiate Boxing Association has completed its second year of competition under the rules of your committee, ending its season by a Championship Meet held at the University of Pennsylvania last spring, in which the competing colleges were the Naval Academy, Colgate, University of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State, Syracuse, and Yale.



Before the meet a conference of the officials and coaches was held and interpretation of the rules was discussed. This proved of great value in avoiding misunderstanding, just as it did in the championships held in 1924 at State College. It is planned to hold a similar meeting before the championship at Annapolis this spring. I would strongly recommend that this be extended to a demonstration of the decision in disputed points before the audience at the beginning of the meet, with an explanation of the differences between collegiate boxing and that of the professional ring.

The great menace to intercollegiate boxing is now as always the influence of professional boxing, through coaching and officials, on the ideals of the college boxer, and everything possible must be done, and is being done, to make the divorce complete.

There is still need of a competent board of officials who understand and appreciate the college point of view, and to further this a list is now in preparation of men who have competed in our dual meets and championships meets, from whom we hope to compile a list of officials who will in time take over the conduct of all our contests. This will be a great step in advance and will, I hope, encourage those qualities and traditions without which intercollegiate boxing cannot continue.

It is with regret that we have to record the retirement of Col. J. H. Koehler and his resignation from the committee, and we wish here to record our appreciation of his long and valuable service in the cause of amateur sport.

R. TAIT MCKENZIE,  
*Chairman.*

#### VIII. LACROSSE RULES COMMITTEE.

The Lacrosse Rules Committee was appointed in 1922, with the present chairman continuing through this year. The original task assigned your committee was to recommend playing rules for lacrosse for the colleges of this country. This has been done, as reported at your convention in 1922 and restated in 1923 and 1924. We accepted the rules of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League, as published by the American Sports Publishing Company, and recommended them to the Association. These rules have been adopted. Your committee has gone further and has endeavored in every way to stimulate lacrosse interest, to standardize the game and the interpretation of rules, to obtain a greater uniformity in field officials, and to make lacrosse a better game.

The United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League is the recognized organization in lacrosse in this country, and this year, in order to extend its usefulness, it has undergone a reorganization. It has taken in representative teams from the various educational institutions throughout the country. The name of this league has

been changed to the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. They have done away with their league games altogether, and the scheduling of games is left to the individual teams composing the Association. As heretofore, there will be no northern or southern divisions, though the championship will be decided by a committee, who will rank the teams much as they do in the United States Lawn Tennis Association. This enables the organization to perform all the functions that a large association should do in developing new teams and creating greater interest in collegiate lacrosse. At the suggestion of one of the members of your lacrosse committee, Commander McNair, of the United States Naval Academy, the new constitution is so arranged that it is acceptable to the United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy, both of which have signified their intention to become members of the new Association.

In addition to the twelve members of the old league—Cornell, Harvard, Hobart, Hopkins, Lehigh, Maryland, Penn State, University of Pennsylvania, Stevens, Swarthmore, Syracuse, and Yale—applications have been received or accepted from the following—Army, Carnegie Tech., Colgate, Columbia, Dartmouth, Georgia Tech., Navy, New York, University of Pittsburg, Princeton, Rutgers, St. Stephens, University of Tennessee, Union College, Virginia, and Williams.

With such a representation of colleges, this will make a more formidable association. It is hoped that the Association will soon extend its influence to other sections of the country, particularly to the Pacific Coast and the Mid-western states, as well as the South. It is suggested that two representative teams from the East make a tour to the Mid-western states or Pacific Coast and give exhibition games at appointed places, in order to show a larger number of people what lacrosse is, and perhaps give a better opportunity to establish the game at institutions where it is little known. The visit of the Oxford-Cambridge team to this country a few years ago was due primarily to a desire to stimulate interest in lacrosse, and a return trip made by Syracuse has done a great deal to make lacrosse history.

This year, Professor Cox of Syracuse, a member of your lacrosse committee, is arranging for the English team to visit the United States in the spring of 1926. The Oxford-Cambridge team is expected to arrive here about March 30, and will sail for home on the 28th of April. Professor Cox is now arranging an attractive schedule, and it is expected that practically all the districts where lacrosse is being played in the East will be visited. Already applications for twenty games have been received, but it is not possible for the Oxford-Cambridge team to play so many, and their tour will probably consist of twelve games. These international games have created a great deal of interest and are splendid propaganda for

our purpose. Professor Cox is arranging this tour under the authority of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

The old United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League was invited to become an associate member of this Association, and the invitation was favorably received. This invitation was, however, referred to the executive committee of the new Association for action. On December 18, 1925, their executive committee met and formally accepted our invitation. This new Association being an associate member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association will make it very advantageous for the joint endeavor of the two associations to establish and control lacrosse throughout the educational institutions of this country.

In regard to the publication of rules, it now seems possible for an arrangement to be made by which the National Association will take care of the publication of the Lacrosse Guide. Professor Laurie D. Cox is chairman of the publication committee of the Lacrosse Association, and he is to make recommendation for the publication of the new Guide. This committee having just been appointed, it is impossible to give any further details in this matter.

RONALD T. ABERCROMBIE,  
*Chairman.*

## REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

### 1. THE N. C. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD MEET.

The Track and Field Committee, consisting of John L. Griffith, T. E. Jones, and A. A. Stagg, appointed by you to manage and conduct the Fourth National Collegiate Track and Field Championships, takes pleasure in reporting a most successful meet. In fact, it is not stretching the truth to say that the N. C. A. A. meet of 1925, in point of competition, was one of the greatest track and field meets that has ever been held in the United States.

This was the first meet held under the plan of not counting points, being for the individual championship in each event. This change of plan from the team championship to individual was decided upon at the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1924.

The plan worked out exceedingly well. While undoubtedly a few leading college athletes in certain events did not participate, the quality of competition in all of the events ran very high, and produced the finest meet your Association has yet held.

There was no meet held in 1924, due to the conflict of dates for holding try-out meets to select America's representatives for the

Olympic games. It had been feared that this break in the succession of meets might be serious, but your committee is happy to report that, while there was a distinct falling off in attendance and receipts as a result of the loss of momentum which had been gained in this series of increasingly successful meets held in 1921, 1922, and 1923, there was no appreciable loss in the number of colleges and the quality of competitors who participated.

The preliminaries in the track and field events were run off on Friday afternoon in a terrific rain storm; but the final events the next day were held under reasonably good conditions, considering the heavy rain of the previous day.

It is worthy of note that six new N. C. A. A. meet records were made and that DeHart Hubbard, of Michigan, established a new world's record in the running broad jump of 25 ft. 10 $\frac{7}{8}$  in.

Athletes from fifty-one different colleges competed. Inasmuch as the competition was limited to men who had distinguished themselves in intercollegiate meets, this showing was exceedingly gratifying.

One remarkable feature of the management of the meet and one which is unique, in our opinion, was the democratic way in which the meet was conducted. Your committee invited the coaches and representatives of each of the colleges participating to sit in conference before the preliminaries took place, and decide upon the various points in reference to the number of heats, the seeding of the heats, the drawings for the heats, the rules governing the eliminations in the field events, and all other matters where questions of management pertaining to the actual competition were under consideration. All of the questions were discussed in open meeting and decisions were reached by majority vote. The spirit of fairness displayed and the fine sportsmanship which prevailed prepared the way for an unusual development of comradeship.

The increasingly great success of the meets of 1921, 1922, and 1923, showed plainly the great interest aroused in the National Collegiate Track and Field Meet, and the fact that a fourth meet could be held after a serious break in continuity and momentum, so soon after it was established, demonstrates a real need for a national meet, and justifies this Association in making it an annual fixture.

The individual winners of each event in the Fourth National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Championships are as follows:

#### *Track Events.*

100-Yard Dash, won by D. Hubbard, Michigan. Time 9 $\frac{9}{10}$  sec.

New N. C. A. A. record.

220-Yard Dash, won by G. Gray, Butler. Time 21 $\frac{9}{10}$  sec.



440-Yard Run, won by H. Phillips, Butler. Time  $49\frac{4}{10}$  sec.  
 880-Yard Run, won by J. Charteris, University of Washington.  
 Time  $1:55\frac{4}{10}$ . New N. C. A. A. record.  
 One Mile Run, won by J. Reese, Texas. Time  $4:18\frac{4}{5}$ . New  
 N. C. A. A. record.  
 Two Mile Run, won by J. Divine, State College of Washington.  
 Time  $9:32\frac{8}{10}$ .  
 120-Yard High Hurdles, won by H. Leistner, Stanford. Time  
 $14\frac{6}{10}$  sec.  
 220-Yard Low Hurdles, won by M. Taylor, Grinnell. Time 24  
 seconds.

#### Field Events.

Pole Vault, tied by: K. Lancaster, Missouri; R. G. Bouscher,  
 Northwestern; F. Potts, Oklahoma; P. Northrup, Michigan;  
 E. McKown, Kansas State Teachers. Height 12 ft. 4 in.  
 High Jump, tied by: J. Russell, Chicago; O. Hampton, California;  
 T. Bransford, Missouri. Height 6 ft. 2 in.  
 Broad Jump, won by D. Hubbard, Michigan. Distance 25 ft.  $10\frac{7}{8}$   
 in. New N. C. A. A. record, also new world's record.  
 Shot Put, won by S. G. Hartranft, Stanford. Distance 50 ft.  
 New N. C. A. A. record.  
 Discus Throw, won by C. Hoffman, Stanford. Distance 148 ft.  
 4 in. New N. C. A. A. record.  
 Hammer Throw, won by R. C. Bunker, Ohio State. Distance, 150  
 ft.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.  
 Javelin Throw, won by P. Northrup, Michigan. Distance, 201 ft.  
 11 in.

The financial statement of the meet is as follows:

Receipts from Sale of Tickets .....	\$396.10
Receipts from Sale of Programs .....	195.60
Total Receipts .....	\$4,156.60

#### Expenditures.

Printing Entry Blanks, Programs, Reserved Seat Tickets and Badges .....	\$264.50
Publicity .....	196.02
Ticket Sellers, Guards, and Clerical Help .....	103.69
Medals .....	513.00
	\$1,107.21
Amount Prorated to the Colleges Competing .....	\$3,024.30
Unexpended Balance .....	\$ 25.09

A. A. STAGG,  
 Chairman.

#### TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Meet, held on  
 June 13, 1925, was distinguished by the breaking of six former  
 N. C. A. A. records, one of the new marks being a world's record  
 in the running broad jump.

Below is a list of National Collegiate Athletic Association track  
 and field records. Of these, four were made in the first N. C.  
 A. A. meet of 1921, two were made in the second N. C. A. A.  
 meet of 1922, three were made in the third N. C. A. A. meet of  
 1923, and six were made in the fourth N. C. A. A. meet of 1925.

The holders of these records are as follows:

100-Yard Dash—DeHart Hubbard (U. of Michigan), 1921,  $9\frac{8}{10}$   
 sec.  
 220-Yard Dash (around one turn)—L. Paulu (Grinnell College),  
 1922,  $21\frac{4}{5}$  sec.  
 440-Yard Run (around two turns)—F. J. Shea (U. of Pitts-  
 burgh), 1921, 49 sec.  
 880-Yard Run—J. Charteris (U. of Washington), 1925, 1 min.  
 $55\frac{4}{10}$  sec.  
 One Mile Run—J. Reese (U. of Texas), 1925, 4 min.  $18\frac{4}{5}$  sec.  
 Two Mile Run—J. L. Romig (Penn. State), 1921, 9 min. 31 sec.  
 120-Yard High Hurdles—E. J. Thomson (Dartmouth), 1921,  
 $14\frac{2}{5}$  sec.  
 220-Yard Low Hurdles (around one turn)—C. Brookins (U. of  
 Iowa), 1923,  $23\frac{6}{10}$  sec.  
 Shot Put—S. Hartranft (Stanford U.), 1925, 50 ft.  
 Hammer—F. Tootell (Bowdoin), 1923, 175 ft. 1 in.  
 Javelin—H. Hoffman (U. of Michigan), 1922, 202 ft. 3 in.  
 High Jump—J. Murphy (Notre Dame), 1921, 6 ft. 3 in.  
 Broad Jump—DeHart Hubbard (U. of Michigan), 1925, 25 ft.  
 $10\frac{7}{8}$  in.  
 Discus—C. Hoffman (Stanford U.), 1925, 148 ft. 4 in.  
 Pole Vault—E. McKown (Kans. State Teachers College), J.  
 Brooker (U. of Michigan), 1923, 12 ft. 11 in.

Two of the above records, namely, the 120-yard high hurdles,  
 $14\frac{2}{5}$  sec., by E. J. Thomson of Dartmouth, and the running broad  
 jump, 25 ft.  $10\frac{7}{8}$  in., by DeHart Hubbard, University of Michi-  
 gan, are world's records.

A. A. STAGG,  
 Chairman.

#### 2. NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION.

The National Amateur Athletic Federation is composed of a  
 men's and a women's division. The secretary of the former is

Major John L. Griffith, and of the latter Miss Lillian Schoedler. The office of the men's division is 1409 Tower Building, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and of the women's division, Room 1412, 2 West 46th Street, New York City. Both these divisions have been very active during 1925, with a resultant increase of membership. The men's division now consists of some eighteen national organizations, while the women's division has approximately five hundred members and endorsers.

The men's division has carried on an active and successful promotion campaign for community baseball. There was also a considerable participation in a test of physical efficiency which seems to have made a least a promising beginning. It has been active in publicity and educational work, the promotion of community athletics in conjunction with constituent members, such as the Playground and Recreation Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., Boy Scouts, etc., etc.

Under the auspices of the American Legion, an extensive campaign for the promotion of community amateur athletics and play activities will be carried on during 1926.

There is every indication that the National Amateur Athletic Federation will continue to grow in usefulness and influence. There seem to be real fields of service for both the men's and the women's divisions.

The Federation starts the New Year under favorable financial conditions.

PALMER E. PIERCE,  
*Chairman.*

### 3. SUMMER BASEBALL.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association last summer appointed a committee to conduct a study relative to summer baseball and the attitude of the colleges and students toward a rule which forbids college men to play baseball for pay. Your committee begs leave to report the following:

First: The majority of the colleges that compose the National Collegiate Athletic Association have adopted rules forbidding any undergraduate to compete in athletics for a money prize or for pay, the penalty being disqualification from intercollegiate competition. Some of the colleges, however, that have adopted this rule in principle have made an exception in favor of professional baseball. Some of the latter have legislated only against those who have played, or who have signed contracts to play, with teams that come under the national agreement as it pertains to organized baseball. Others require that men who wish to play ball for money shall receive permission from their colleges; and others that do not permit their varsity athletes to play profes-

sional football or basket ball, do not forbid them to play professional baseball.

Second: In some institutions that have entered into agreements with other institutions to enforce the rule against professional baseball, the committee finds that the rule has not been rigidly enforced, the reason for this being that public sentiment both within and without the college has not supported the legislation. In this connection the committee believes that the N. C. A. A. might well consider means and methods of presenting to the undergraduates the difference between professional and amateur athletics, and the need for amateur rules.

Third: This committee further reports that several conferences, notably the Southwest Intercollegiate Conference, the Southern Collegiate, and the Midwest Conference have this last year adopted more stringent rules intended to reduce to a smaller minimum the playing of professional baseball.

Fourth: The Western Conference for the past few years has been inviting high school principals, alumni, and others to report violations of the amateur rule on the part of Conference athletes. As a result, some forty men have been disqualified from competition in college athletics in that time. Practically all of those who were found to have broken the rule did so by playing summer baseball. In other words, as yet this conference does not have a serious amateur problem in other sports than baseball. It appears clear that the universities which compose this conference have demonstrated that it is possible to enforce the amateur rule in baseball without giving up the sport as an intercollegiate game.

In conclusion, it appears:

First: That baseball presents a peculiar problem, due to the fact that the game has been so highly professionalized.

Second: Some colleges permit their students to violate the amateur rule in baseball but forbid them to violate the same rule in football, track, and the other sports.

Third: Other colleges that have adopted a general amateur rule make little or no effort to enforce the rule in terms of summer baseball.

Fourth: Some colleges, despairing of enforcing a rule against summer baseball, have given up the sport as an intercollegiate game.

Fifth: Baseball, that once was a major sport in the colleges, is now considered a minor sport in many institutions.

This committee recommends that a further study of this question be made for the purpose of determining to what extent an amateur sport suffers when the game is promoted on a large scale as a professional game.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH,  
*Chairman.*



## 4. MEMORIAL TO WALTER CAMP.

Shortly after Walter Camp died, the suggestion came—especially from friends of football, but also from friends of amateur sport,—that the college world ought to do something as a memorial to Walter Camp. The feeling prevailed that he belonged not only to Yale but to all the colleges. President Pierce appointed a committee, recognizing apparently that whatever was done ought to be done in the orderly and appropriate way through this Association. This committee was appointed to consider what might be done.

It was obvious at the start that Yale would want to do something. It was obvious also that any memorial to Walter Camp should be at New Haven. So your committee got in touch with the Yale authorities, and when their committee was appointed made this statement to them, that in connection with the building of a memorial to Walter Camp, we (undertaking to speak for the other colleges of the country) would like to cooperate with Yale. That suggestion was welcomed by the Yale authorities. They were very much gratified at having the suggestion come from the N. C. A. A. and we have been in touch with that committee since.

The plans are not final nor in a stage of completion, but I should like to give you the information about what is contemplated as far as I can give it today, because later the committee is going to call on the members of the Association to get behind this matter in a way with which we shall all be proud.

I will tell you about it in a general way. I am sorry I haven't a large enough picture here to show you, but I can tell you in a general way the form this memorial is going to take.

Those of you who are familiar with the Yale fields and the Yale Bowl, diamond, track field, etc., will recall that you go out of New Haven on Chapel Street and then come into Derby Avenue. Derby Avenue, we will say, runs along this way (indicating horizontally). The entrance to the Bowl is on this side (indicating). The field house is over here on this side of the Avenue. Here are the baseball stands, and here is the track field. The proposal is to open up Derby Avenue where it passes between the Bowl and the other fields and to widen it out. The City of New Haven has already agreed to the plan, the idea being to establish what you might call, possibly, a plaza. The avenue will be very much widened, and, on both sides, that section is to be surrounded with rather high and beautiful brick walls with the proper granite posts at appropriate intervals. Over here where the Bowl is, it would gradually work up like that (referring to a diagram), until you have a magnificent gateway, the pillars to which on the side would be forty-six feet high, with five or six entrances to the main gate with pillars in between.

It is a very beautiful, appropriate, and dignified structure. I

am not much of a word painter, but perhaps you can picture the approach to the Yale fields. For one hundred yards it will be practically an enclosure, centralizing in this beautiful and massive gateway.

Across the gateway at the top would be inscribed, "Walter Camp Fields," recognizing this as the entrance to the whole Yale athletic fields, all of which have been worked over and dreamed over and planned over for years by Camp.

I think everybody who has seen the plans thinks this a most appropriate and fitting kind of testimonial.

Our committee has suggested to the Yale committee that we want to do our full 50 per cent share in erecting that memorial. The details of how that contribution by the other colleges will be recorded is something to be worked out later, but presumably all the colleges which contribute will have their names appear somewhere in the scheme and be appropriately inscribed there for all time, together with some sort of statement as to the reason for doing it.

If I can have two or three minutes additional, I want to tell you what the committee decided yesterday afternoon at the session they held about the organization of the committee and the method of handling this campaign.

There is a wide-spread demand to do something in recognition of Walter Camp's very remarkable contribution not only to football, but to sport and sportsmanship.

There are a good many ways in which we could go at the raising of this money. Perhaps I had better tell you in advance how much it is going to be. At the outside, the amount our committee will call for will probably be between \$150,000 and \$175,000. That we think is the outside maximum, although the final estimates are not complete.

There are several ways in which the committee considered that money might be raised. We might simply call on colleges for contributions. The suggestion has been made that we have next year, during the season, what would be called a "Walter Camp Day" for the founder of the game, and ask each of the colleges to contribute on that day a certain percentage of their gate receipts. The objection to that is that it might be easily used for overadvertising and overemphasizing the game. We want to do this thing, if we do it, in a perfectly dignified and appropriate way.

The suggestion is made that each college might contribute an amount which the committee might suggest as in our judgment a fair proportion to be allotted to them should they wish to join the movement. That has its objections, because obviously some colleges will be in position to give a larger amount than others, and the small gift might be just as real and just as fine a tribute as the very much larger one.

After discussing the thing at considerable length yesterday afternoon, we decided that the thing to do was to suggest to the colleges that they undertake to contribute a certain percentage of their entire gross receipts from the football games next fall.

For instance, supposing that were one half of one per cent. We don't know as yet what the per cent ought to be. We would work on the idea that there is just so much money to be raised. If the percentage decided upon was larger than was necessary, of course the money would be turned back. The whole idea of naming a certain percentage is to have all the colleges that wish to share in it share exactly alike and on the same basis.

We have decided, in organizing for this work, to have a small central committee here which has already been appointed by the president. That committee will be the working committee here at headquarters, and that committee will have a competent executive secretary who can do practically all of the work in the way of getting ready the information and carrying on the correspondence, etc.

We then want to enlarge that committee by adding to it one representative from every district of this Association. That would mean adding eight men, and we should like to ask, when those men are appointed, that they cover the district which they represent. The central committee would furnish them with all the printed matter and all the help it was possible to give. We are simply asking them to carry on that work in the field through local conferences or any other way which happens to work out satisfactorily.

In order to give the picture of how that would look and how it separates the country, we have just plotted the districts.

(Mr. Hall produced a large chart to which he referred in making his explanation.)

We would have one man on the committee representing each one of those districts—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—and as many to give information, help, and advice as might be necessary in the particular locality.

When those men come to the members in the different districts, I bespeak for them the cordial, hearty backing of this Association. It is a very small matter to raise this amount of money during the season next year among such a large number of colleges. I sincerely hope, and I should expect, that the subscription from the colleges will overrun so that some of it will have to come back. I can't think of any finer tribute, and I think it would be a very fine thing for the sport.

Incidentally, we never will have a chance like this again. Football is a great college game which owes its foundation and protection more to one man than any other,—a man who spent nearly fifty years directly and indirectly interested in the game, promoting and protecting its best interests. He has done a great

service for the boys and for sports in America and I can't, myself, think of any handsomer thing than to see the colleges of the country, in this small way, come along and join with Yale in what will be a magnificent, permanent tribute to what he did for amateur sport.

E. K. HALL,  
Chairman.

## DEBATE.

Resolved, that the amateur law should be enforced in all intercollegiate athletic competitions.

Affirmative: Major J. L. Griffith, Western Intercollegiate Conference.

Negative: Professor F. G. Folsom, University of Colorado.

*Major J. L. Griffith:* The subject as stated I feel needs a word of explanation. This whole question of amateurism is so broad that if we do not limit it somewhat we possibly will dissipate our energies. I trust my worthy opponent will agree with the following suggestions regarding the limits of the debate.

In the first place, may I call your attention to the question as stated, which refers to intercollegiate athletics only. In other words, if it were considered desirable to use professional athletes in intramural athletics, this would not come within the discussion in this debate. The army, for instance, uses for competitions men who come into the army, without any question of their amateur status. However, if they compete outside of the corps area, the point arises and only amateurs are allowed to compete against amateurs and professionals with professionals.

The question in our debate has to do only with intercollegiate competitions.

In the second place, this question includes all competitions. The report that was just read suggests that possibly our most serious problem is in terms of baseball. The affirmative is very glad to have it understood that the discussion includes baseball as well as the other sports about which there is possibly not so much question.

In the third place, I feel it is only fair to suggest that it is necessary that we understand that we have to draw a line somewhere in debating the amateur question. If we were to assume that if a child of tender years runs a footrace for a dime, or what not, or plays for pennies in the back lot, that he would thereby become a professional and be sentenced for life to compete only with professionals and not against amateurs, I am sure that there isn't a man in the room who would agree that that was a sensible interpretation of the amateur rule.

As regards the amateur rule, there are as many definitions, I



suppose, as there are organizations interested in amateur athletics in the United States; so I assume that we are debating the amateur rule as upheld by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

There are two general ideas of athletics in America. In the first place, we have professional athletics. I believe it is wise for us to understand before we go into the discussion further that the purpose of professional athletics is to furnish amusement for the spectators, to the end that the managers and players may make profit from the exhibitions or the sports.

If we were to attempt, however, to suggest a definition of the purpose of amateur athletics, I am led to suggest that we would tread on dangerous ground, inasmuch as we are not agreed as to the objectives of the college.

I have been interested in noticing that college presidents and educators throughout the country seemingly have different ideas regarding the functions of education and the objectives of the college. So, quite naturally, there are differences of opinion regarding the purposes of athletics of various sorts. I have been listening to the discussions in this N. C. A. A. for nearly twenty years, and I believe that these are the general opinions that have been upheld by this group regarding the purpose of college athletics.

In the first place, we believe that college athletics are of value because of their physical values. I will not attempt to elaborate.

In the second place, we believe in athletics as an educational factor in the pedagogical scheme. That possibly needs some amplification. We believe that athletics are of value not only from the standpoint of the men who play the game, but also from the standpoint of all who are connected with the game—those who watch. It seems to me that there is a great difference in the crowds that attend the amateur games, for instance, and the crowds that attend the professional contests. In other words, the influence of the amateur game is transferred to some extent to the crowds, and that is one of the values, I take it, of amateur athletics as exemplified in the colleges—not only the value to the eleven, or nine, or five, but the games exert a fine influence upon all who have a part in watching the games or in following them.

Then, just one other side to this. We believe that amateur athletics are more valuable from the standpoint of shaping our philosophy of life—our ideals, our attitude of life—than the other kind of athletics. It was suggested yesterday that the American Legion has set out for itself this next year, as one of its major objectives, the promotion of amateur athletics throughout the country as a means of teaching Americanism. That raises an interesting question which is pertinent to this discussion—What is the difference between Americanism and Mexicanism, or French-

ism, or Russianism? I have a notion that it is the philosophy of the people. It isn't in the products of the different countries or their rivers or mountains, but in the philosophy that the various people have; and what I am trying to say is that we maintain that our philosophy of life in this country is at least partly shaped by our athletic games; our sports, that are participated in by so many millions, and that influence indirectly or directly so many millions more. So, in the broad sense of the word, we may understand that we believe our athletics in the colleges are primarily of value because of their educational qualities as indicated.

The points that I should like to advance are these:

First, amateur athletics are of more value than professional athletics from the standpoint of the man—the standpoint of the player. The professional athlete who comes into the college doesn't need more training. He is a post graduate, if you please, in the usual sense of the word. Consequently, we are not concerned that he be given more athletic training. The man who has successfully passed through several courses in psychology doesn't take the same course over and over again. He has graduated from that course. And so the professional athlete doesn't need more training on the college teams. It is better, then, that he step aside and give those that are not so well trained the chance to get the benefit of this training on the college teams.

Further, when the professional athlete tries out, let us say, for first base, all the other candidates are discouraged, and they go in for something else or drop out of the sport. So when the professional is allowed to compete on the amateur team he does help to break down some of these educational ideals that we have for the men who play the game in the colleges.

So our first point is that the boy who plays from the standpoint of an amateur gets more training value out of the game than does the professional.

In the second place, we will consider the matter from the standpoint of sportsmanship and equal competition. I am sure that no one would feel that it was just exactly a sporting proposition if Babe Ruth were to enter one of our colleges and compete against another college team; or, to use another illustration, if Walter Johnson were to decide that he would like to enroll in one of our colleges and he were used as the pitcher on one of the teams against some other team. That would be nothing against Walter Johnson, who is a fine type of man, but the people throughout the country would say this was not a sporting proposition. It would not be equal competition. Here would be a man who had devoted twenty or more years of his life to training for this job, while the boys against whom he competed and who were in it for the love of the thing would not be so highly trained. Consequently, it would not be good competition.

We recognize this in golf, where the club member is not matched against the club pro, not because it would contaminate the club member if he were to play in the tournament against the club pro, but we recognize this principle that the man who is beginning is at a disadvantage. The man who is giving his whole time and life to the game and who makes a business out of it has an edge, or an advantage, over the man who is a lawyer, a doctor, or a business man, and who only plays golf now and then for the fun of it.

So the second point I should like to make is that it is not good competition to allow the man who has had professional training to come back and compete against these amateurs. We do not say that the man who has professionalized himself cannot compete with professionals. We say that the harm lies in that he sometimes, after playing as a professional, wants to go back and compete again with the amateurs who have not had the advantage of training such as he has had.

And the third point is that, as was suggested in the report read by Dr. Penick, the sport suffers when it becomes highly professionalized. There are several reasons for making this suggestion. Let us look at the development of sport, for instance, throughout the country for a moment. If a large number of schools and colleges take up a sport, let us say football, and that becomes a universal sport throughout the educational institutions in America with approximately 25,000,000 young people enrolled, and large numbers play this game, it grows and grows. Why? For one reason, all of the profits from the game are put back into the sport to develop it further. In professional athletics, the profits go into the bank account of the manager and into the pockets of the players. So professional promoters do not develop a sport, as practically all the athletic fields, gymnasiums, coaches, and so on have been provided for the development of amateur sports by amateur organizations, and not by those who promote professional athletics.

When a sport becomes highly professionalized, as was suggested in the report preceding this debate, the amateur interests look askance at it, and consequently a great many amateur organizations give up the sport, because it is found very difficult to administer any sport that becomes half professional and half amateur. So I think I am safe in making the statement that no sport will live long half professional and half amateur, and consequently there is a responsibility on the schools and colleges to maintain the sports that we want to use for their educational value on an amateur basis.

In conclusion, may I suggest that possibly this point will be raised in the debate this afternoon that we have no right to say to any boy who comes into our college that he cannot compete on

the college team even though he observes the other rules of the college. In answering that we should note that we have established the precedent in other administrative matters in the college by deciding what is good for him from the standpoint of the other educational subjects that are taught in the college curriculum. For instance we say to the boy, "You cannot compete until you have been in college a year. You may only play in so many games. You must do a lot of things."

We apply that same test to various other activities on the campus, so we have a precedent for saying to the boy that for these various reasons he cannot compete on an amateur team if he has once professionalized himself.

In conclusion, gentlemen, amateurism is an ideal. It is very difficult for us to get any group of men to agree on an ideal. If we were to attempt to define here today the meaning of liberty, or democracy, or Americanism, or amateurism, we would have as many different definitions as there are men in the room. Consequently there are a great many arguments on this question of amateurism. However, I am convinced that all college men, without exception, believe in an amateur rule, but they may not all agree as to where we should draw the line in amateurism.

So today we are debating this amateur question in the broad sense of the word. I have yet to find a college man who would argue that we should hire our football players or our baseball players and sell them, the same way they are hired and sold in organized baseball; that is, everyone would agree that we should draw the line there. There are those who say we should bar the man who has played professional baseball from playing baseball on the college team, but we should let him play on the football team if he likes. They would draw the line there. Someone else would draw the line further down. Most of our debates and disputes about this amateur question are not after all on the question of amateurism, but on the question of where we should draw the line.

I believe that the N. C. A. A. has drawn a very reasonable line in defining the limits of amateurism and I am willing to rest the case with the presentation of these three points. May I state them again in conclusion.

We believe that amateur rules should be applied to all college athletics, first, because the amateur competitors are benefited more from playing in amateur sports than are those who have had professional training. In the second place, it is not good competition to match professionally trained men against men who have played only for the love of the game. In the third place, if we would safeguard our amateur games we must uphold an amateur standard in our schools and colleges; otherwise, we will have so many administrative problems that eventually we will abandon



the sports as we have been abandoning baseball in the last five or six years. If we find that there are certain sports that have educational value above others for school and college men, then we should try to maintain them on an amateur basis so that we may use them for the purpose of training young men and giving them all the benefits of athletics that were so vividly pictured by the speakers this morning.

*Professor F. G. Folsom:* I occupy the unique distinction of being the only man this side of the Rocky Mountains that General Pierce could find to talk upon the negative side of this question. I hope I am not like the soldier who was marching in the regiment and was convinced that everybody was out of step except himself. That wouldn't deter me, however, from maintaining that position if I were sure that I was in time with the music.

Since coming to this convention, I have met Major Griffith and we, like two wrestlers, outlined the conditions of the bout, and Major Griffith laid down the proposition that we should deal with this question on broad lines in order that we could present to you some scheme by which we could solve a very vexatious problem; and that he would not, and that I should not, deal with the little technical violations, the "piffle," as he called it, in order to promote prejudice for or against this question. I don't intend to cite the case of the Chicago baseball players digging holes in the sand and gambling for the pot. Neither should Major Griffith have taken the windmill illustration of Walter Johnson coming to college, or of Babe Ruth. Those are extremes which according to the terms of our agreement were not to be dealt with. I think it would have been more profitable to have designated this a discussion rather than a debate. The danger of a debate is that a man argues to win a point rather than to arrive at a correct conclusion or solution. We are all more or less human and take more or less pride in our opinions and the position we have taken, and we sometimes hesitate to concede a point lest we may jeopardize that position or that opinion. But you may rest assured that in this debate (I prefer to call it a discussion) if you can show me reasons why I am in error, I shall be the first to abandon my position and change my opinions for the benefit of athletics.

I do not care to outline or tell Major Griffith what he shall and shall not talk about. I desire the same latitude extended to me, and I am going to talk about anything I please. I take it that our concern here, as representatives of collegiate and intercollegiate associations, is in college athletics. I take it we are not interested in the improvement, by this debate at least, of anything outside of college walls. I take it that we are not here to promote conditions in athletic circles, whether they be professional or amateur, outside of college circles, and for that reason I restrict this debate,

with as much authority as has been asserted by Major Griffith, to athletic conditions within college circles.

There is hardly a rule that ever came into existence but had some reason to justify its origin. And rules often persist and continue long after the reason which brought them into existence has disappeared. Sometimes we adopt a rule to meet a certain condition and then find the rule marching on, but the condition absolutely dead and buried. Sometimes we adopt a rule, or try to take a rule which was made to fit a certain situation and use it to fit another situation to which it is not adaptable at all.

There are certain fields in which I am an enthusiastic supporter of your amateur rule; but it has its place. I am also very fond of good shoes but they can't be worn on a man's head. There is a place for your amateur rule. I am in hopes of showing you that the amateur rule has no place in the consideration of your college educational program.

We sometimes adopt artificial standards of propriety and we sometimes emphasize, with a great deal of vigor, form rather than substance.

You know formerly a woman who unnecessarily exposed her ankle was lewd. Nowadays she can expose not only her ankle but her calves, even her knees, and be a perfect lady. The standards of propriety have changed to meet different conditions.

It is a good thing sometimes to review a rule and not to say arbitrarily and dogmatically without reason that it is good or bad. Therefore, let us just review the history, if you please, of this amateur rule. Wilf Pond, an Englishman, the Sporting Editor of the "Spur," in an interview, gave an historical outline of the origin of the distinction between an amateur and a professional. Perhaps some of you may have read it, but I will take some of my valuable time to go over it to show you the origin of the rule. He stated that the meets originally were open in England,—that everybody was welcomed to compete,—but that for the most part the contestants were men of standing, sons of wealthy tradesmen, sons of landed proprietors. Then it was found that certain other people could do one or more of these athletic events very well, and so the mechanics, the blacksmiths, the bricklayers, and foundry hands entered these athletic contests. They were at first welcomed, especially in the hammer throw, or in the weight events. For they used in those days the veritable blacksmith's hammer and the cannon ball. This condition went on well for a while until they had a meeting in one of the eastern counties, where for the most part the contestants represented the more cultured classes. A very wealthy man there, a son whose parents had lived upon their estates from the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, ran a race against a blacksmith and won it. It transpired afterward that a great deal of money

had been bet upon that race by those who had secretly developed this blacksmith and trained him. When the winner breasted the tape, he turned, like a good sportsman, to congratulate his rival, but the latter, being peeved and vexed by his defeat, uttered a stream of abuse to the effect that if it hadn't been for his "sanguinary" foot slipping at the pistol, he would have done all manner of things to the otherwise unmentionable and unnameable winner! This was said in the presence of two hundred ladies and young girls seated in a pavilion not more than twenty feet away.

Other incidents happened in other counties of England, and to protect the well mannered contestant from repetitions of such language, they adopted this rule. Now let us see what they adopted. "It was ruled that any man who worked with his hands, or who received a weekly wage, was not an amateur within the strict meaning of the term, and from that indefinite ruling later amateur status has evolved."

So that in its origin the rule sprang out of a class distinction that existed in England to protect the gentleman class, if you please, from what was supposed to be a disorderly element among the working people. We never have had any such class distinctions in this country. You may say that rule is not the rule we are talking about. It was the original rule, and if I am not greatly mistaken, while the present modified rule is not like it, yet your present interpretations of the modified rule carry with them a certain element of this class and trade distinction.

That original rule has permeated other branches of sport. I am now calling your attention to the rules of the Amateur Rowing Association, in which it is provided—"Anyone who is or has been by trade or employment for wages a mechanic, artisan, or a laborer, or engaged in any menial duty, etc. . . ." is denied amateur status.

Then in the Rugby football games of the Northern Union it is provided, "That no person who works for his living is to play football unless regularly employed at his particular trade."

Now those conditions, which justified that rule in England and which justify its continuation in certain lines, do not exist in the United States. We do not say that we will withhold the title of gentleman from a man because he works. In the United States, the gentleman of leisure may be nothing more than a tramp, so that rule and the reason for it—class distinction—have no conditions to rest upon in the United States.

I do not want to talk about that rule as being a point for this debate, I cite it merely as the historical origin of the present rule. But let me call your attention to its modified form which is in debate today, and its interpretations and the application of those interpretations to the purpose of college education. It is just as

absurd as if you had picked that old rule up and tried to apply it here.

You have been told over and over again the purposes of a college education, and I will take it for granted that you agree with everything that was said this morning, that the end and aim of a college is to train up the best possible type of citizen, a type of citizen who is best prepared for useful service and for the enjoyment of life.

If that is the purpose of the college, what is the place of athletics in the curriculum? You have been told they have a place. You have been told that the colleges of this country are coming to the belief that there is a necessity for a physical foundation in order to make a good citizen, and therefore the colleges are compelling students to take so many hours of athletic activity. Some colleges go to the extent of having competitive athletics in their requirements before they will give a man a degree. He must take so many hours a week of physical education, in some institutions for a year, in some institutions for two, three, or four, and the tendency is to increase the number of years required just as fast as they can provide gymnasium facilities and a teaching staff to take care of the increased number of students that they should train.

So much for your athletics generally. You have been told the place of the game and your teacher of physical education will tell you that the game plays an important part in the physical foundation of this student whom you are trying to train. It teaches the student his respect for law and order and the rules of the game. It teaches coöperation, team work. And furthermore, it teaches a spirit of democracy, and the idea that a man's success depends upon his individual efforts, and is not dependent upon privilege or social position. The games are the laboratories in which those things are taught. Success in the games generally depends on merit, for

"There is neither East nor West, nor border, breed, nor birth,  
When two strong men stand face to face  
Though they come from the ends of the earth."

What is the place of intercollegiate competition in this scheme? The training that comes to the student to develop these qualities which are applauded here, comes in a better way from the more strenuous games, the intercollegiate games, than in any other way. That is the excuse for their being. If that is not the excuse, they have no justification for being.

Intramural sports cover a field, and they are good, but they are like primer exercises compared with the test and the exercises given by the intercollegiate athletic contests.

Take the *bona fide* student who comes to college for training.



He pays his tuition and demands the best privileges that the college has to offer. He wants to be made the best type of citizen, and you bar the door to this very field which you say is beneficial as a developer of character in the student. He cannot take part in any game. He may have been a professional in one line of competition, now he is an outcast in every line of competition. You cannot use him. I ask the potent question—Is the college opening its door to all who seek the light, or is it offering its opportunities to a certain class of students? Is this a college for all students or for merely those whom you dub amateurs—a certain class?

When we were in the war, in the training camps of this country we took the recruit, and decided that the best thing to do for him in order to develop a soldier or a sailor was to put him into the games. Did we ask him what he did in civil life, or was our objective to turn out a soldier, or a sailor, or a fighting man? Wouldn't it have been a silly thing for Uncle Sam to have said to the recruit, "We can't make you into a soldier. You took money for playing baseball in your civil life."

The same thing is being done in the army and navy today. They do not inquire of a man as to what he did in civil life. They try to develop him into the best possible man. That is their objective, and he is privileged to play games in army and navy circles, though not outside possibly. But answering the question that was raised by the Major I ask—"With whom are the colleges competing, with colleges or outsiders?" The competitions that colleges enter into outside of college circles are a minor consideration. They are a small part of the activity. And why can not colleges make athletic rules that will not interfere with the purposes of a college education when competing with each other? Who would be harmed? And if they go outside and play in other circles, let them conform to such rules as will permit those men to take part as is needed.

Now to take up this present rule. I don't want to be technical, but there are certain technical objections to this rule that I will present. I mention them in passing, although I do not rest my case upon them.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition:

"An amateur sportsman is one who engages . . ."

I thought we were talking about college athletes. Why shouldn't they have started off the definition, "To be eligible for college athletics, you shall be so and so." No, they are talking about sportsmen, and I think that is a poor way to start a definition on a subject with which we are not concerned.

Then it goes on, and if this part of the rule had remained just as it is, you and I never would have had a quarrel. It says that this "amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for

physical, mental, or social benefits, which he derives therefrom." The letter of this rule specifies his *present* activity. If the college student is a *bona fide* student and goes into these activities, engaging in them, not for pay, under this rule is he an amateur? The rule says he is. If he engages in them at the time of his participation merely for his mental, physical, and social benefits (and that is what the colleges are requiring), he is an amateur under that rule.

The rule then states "and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation." "An avocation!" Whoever worded that rule didn't know the situation that exists in the colleges. An avocation is a calling from something. I will ask you, if the student in college isn't forced into this and compelled to take this to get his degree? Then that isn't an avocation. That is a calling. We try to impress upon the student that the requirements of college are a calling, a vocation, and that he had better stay away from his avocations.

These are technical things, but the rule is absurd, and when you take into consideration the interpretations that have been planted on it, it is still more so. Let us see what the interpretations say, and I will ask you if the class spirit doesn't persist.

Here is a man who clerks in a sporting goods house. He wants to go to college and pay his way. Can he participate in athletics? No, he has professionalized himself and is barred from intercollegiate contests by the rules laid down in amateur athletics. It is in this pamphlet which I have right here (referring to the Official Handbook of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America for 1924, page 14, D), and if anybody wishes to read it, I shall be glad to show it to him. He can clerk in a drug store; he can be president of an eating club and capitalize his athletic prowess to get the job. He can capitalize his athletic prowess to get the job of sweeping the gymnasium once a week for his board and clothes and tuition; he can capitalize his athletic efficiency to turn a key to the dormitory. He can do those things without a smile and be allowed to compete. But the clerk, mind you, in a sporting house before entering college, is barred.

Now I am a professional. When I became so crippled that I couldn't take part in football (and I had played professional football), and I couldn't take part in baseball (I had played professional baseball), I turned in my old age and decrepitude to get exercise at times, while I was teaching in the law school. I picked up tennis when I was forty or more years old. Do you think I can enter a tennis tournament? I know nothing about the game. I would hit a ball a block when playing this game. Yet I was barred from entering tennis tournaments.

My partner had never had the delights of competition and he

asked me to go into a tournament with him. I knew I couldn't get in, but I said, "If you can get by and tell the whole truth, I will enter as your partner." And he couldn't get by.

If you string a racket with gut, you are a professional. You can't take part in intercollegiate contests.

This amateur rule has its proper place. The amateur rule is good outside of college circles. I believe in it. If you have a rule I believe in living up to it honestly, not in a sham, false, hypocritical way. But it has no place in college plans because the rule interferes and trespasses upon the objective of the college in trying to make a good citizen.

I don't care what a student's past was. If Babe Ruth could get into a college I say he is entitled, if he pays his tuition honestly and is a *bona fide* student, to everything the college can offer him to make him a good citizen. You say that he crowds out others in baseball. Well I can see that he might, but as to barring him from football, track, tennis, or any other contest, if he likes the competition and it is for his development, he should be allowed to participate.

Some colleges allow students to play summer baseball for pay. The Major says it drives out amateurs. He doesn't know what he is talking about (excuse me, Major)! We have had this rule sixteen years in the Rocky Mountain Conference, and it hasn't driven out. We are playing summer baseball for pay, and we do not have any of the lying, the playing under assumed names, that exists elsewhere. It is open and aboveboard. A man earns his living and is independent. He comes to an institution and they use him. There are no harmful results that I know of. If you are more familiar with that Conference than I am, Major, tell me about it, for I want to know because I am interested in developing the best conditions, just as you are.

I am not interested in making college athletics or college education conform to what the people throughout the country approve or disapprove. That is one of the things from which we ought to free ourselves. A college should plan out its scheme of training and adhere to it without the detrimental influence of its sporting alumni or the sporting public.

This amateur rule is a trespass upon the authority of a college to lay down its own rules and determine what is best for the students. It is a source of hard feeling and distrust between colleges. It brings about a perennial charge and counter-charge of professionalism between institutions, and is a source of suspicion and deceit.

We have done away with that, if you please, in our Conference. Is it worth while or not? As the Major admits, there is an injustice in some cases, and he has proposed in the committee of which he is chairman that a boy up to the age of sixteen years

cannot professionalize himself. Why not carry it a couple of years more to possibly eighteen, which is the usual entrance age of college students? He could just as well have said "prior to entrance into college," and limited this rule as it is stated here to the college circles in that way.

The best thing I could suggest in a constructive way is what was suggested by General Pierce in reference to the Carnegie Foundation. It might examine the colleges all over the country and classify them as A, B, and C, as it did in the case of the law schools and medical schools. That classification might be based upon certain conditions. Do you hire your coaches and make them permanent members of your teaching staff? Do you use your athletic teams for advertising purposes? Are your scholastic standards low?

When that classification is made you will find some of these C, D, and E schools trying to get into the A class, as they did in the case of the medical colleges and law schools. Some of them were eliminated and closed their doors. But most of them raised their standards; it has been the most beneficial thing that has ever happened to medicine and law.

*Major Griffith:* Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, if I violated the rules of the game in referring to Walter Johnson, I ask that the records be cleared, and that my illustration be cast out. I am sorry that Dr. Folsom thinks I used that illustration illegitimately. But since he has raised the question of professional athletes in the army, I am going to suggest that we didn't match Mike Gibbons during the war against some chap who never had boxed very much, for the same reason that I have tried to explain, that it would not have been good sport. We didn't say that Mike Gibbons couldn't box in army circles, we did say that he had to box against somebody who had had something like the same amount of training that he had had. So if you will wipe the Walter Johnson illustration out and take this, I will let it stand as my point just the same.

We have another case of the boy who goes out in the summer and plays baseball for two months. He has an infinitely better chance in athletics next fall than the boy who works on the farm, or in the store, or in the office. That raises the question of whether or not it would be desirable for the coaches throughout the country to farm all of their athletes out every summer in baseball leagues here and there so that the boys will come back in the fall better athletes in football, basket ball, and baseball. I am sure that there isn't any one here who would agree that that would be desirable.

In our Conference we have approximately 2,000 varsity and freshman varsity athletes. Let us suppose for a moment that,



as our competition increases, every coach was told that it was legitimate for his boys to play summer baseball; if he went about it and organized these resort teams so that his men would get the advantage of the sort of training, it wouldn't be long before the fathers of those boys would be objecting because, after all, they didn't send the youngsters to college to learn to be professional ball players. They would have the feeling that perhaps their boys could have been doing something better for them in the summer than playing in these bush league teams throughout the country. That raises the question of equal competition, whether or not it is desirable to encourage the man to get professional training in the summer. It all comes back to the point I tried to make, that if you do that, he has the edge over the chap who hasn't had that training.

I am very glad that Dr. Folsom brought up that old illustration about the laboring man and the man who doesn't work with his hands over in England. That may have had something to do with the amateur rule over there, but we of course all agree that it has nothing to do with the situation in America.

I had occasion not long ago to make a study of the boys in several of our institutions, and I found that out of several hundred, there were only two or three possibly who came from homes of wealth; in fact, the great majority of those boys were working their way through school. We do not recognize that idea at all in athletics in America, that a man must be a gentleman in the sense that he doesn't have to work or his father doesn't have to work. They are all on an even democratic basis, and that rule has nothing to do with the American conception of amateurism. We are talking about American conditions and not conditions in England.

I am glad he brought up the other rule about a boy working in a sporting goods store or stringing a racket. I contend that that is not mentioned in the N. C. A. A. rules and I challenge any one to read those rules through and find that it is. He read the first rule, but there is another page there, and if he had read them all, he would have found that that is not listed as one of the rules that the Association has recognized in defining amateurism. We do not say that a boy cannot work in a sporting goods store, can't write sport stories for newspapers, or a lot of other things that some other associations do insist upon as part of the amateur rules as applied to their sports. It is not in this book, so I just want you to cast out that argument, gentlemen of the jury. It has nothing to do with this debate.

Of course, we will grant the point that all hard law in the courts has to do with border-line cases, and I tried to make it clear in my opening remarks,—that our difficulty in this amateur discussion of course has to do with the border-line cases. We will

all agree on the general principle that anybody can make a fine argument by bringing up the argument of the poor boy who did this, that, or the other thing; in just the same way you can argue that the poor man who stole the loaf of bread for his starving family did not commit a crime. Yet the line must be drawn somewhere. You can't draw it here in this case and there in another, and so a law is made.

I will admit that in all laws there are injustices. It is probably an injustice in our law that keeps Professor Folsom from playing tennis with others in Colorado. But it is true of every law that has ever been made by man and of course applies to the amateur law as well as all the others. What we are talking about is the general principle of amateurism, and not these little picayunish piffling cases.

There is one thing that might be said, since he has raised the question about the social standards of athletics, and I am glad that he brought it up, and that is, that our sports do rate on different levels according to their social standing. There can be no question about that. Golf, for instance, rates higher than professional wrestling. Tennis rates higher than professional boxing. Basketball, football, and track rate higher in the social scale than a lot of other sports. Why? Because they are amateur sports sponsored by gentlemen who have the educational ideal in mind in the administration of those sports.

Gentlemen, the reason why amateur sports have grown, as I tried to suggest a moment ago, is because they have had a decent administration by men who believe in them because of their citizenship qualities of training. And because they have been administered by these men, they rate higher than the others. There is a matter of social significance, if you please, applicable to our sports, but it is not the English conception that Professor Folsom would have us believe. It is a condition that has arisen in our country that sports are good if administered properly, and are bad if administered improperly. The whole thing depends upon the way they are administered, and that is one reason why our amateur sports have developed, viz., because they have been for the most part properly administered. That is one reason why we are insisting that school and college sports must be administered according to the amateur rules, even though now and then they work an injustice on an individual.

My opponent raises the question as to his professional or amateur standing and mine. I am glad he brought that up, because I neglected to touch on it. There is a very good point there, gentlemen, namely, that when a man goes out to coach, he probably learns more football or baseball or basketball the first year he coaches than he learned in all his four undergraduate years. He should not, therefore, go back and compete against the boys

who haven't put in the same amount of time and extra effort in their training.

This brings up again our question of equal competition and sportsmanship in competition, in that the professional is forbidden to compete with amateurs again. Professor Folsom here can't compete in amateur tennis, but there are bound to be such cases.

May I come back to our army question. The corps area in the army is comparable to the intramural athletic organization in the college. A man may compete if he chooses with the other fellows in that unit, but as soon as he goes outside and competes with other corps areas, the professional-amateur rule is raised, just as when the man goes beyond the walls of the campus and competes with men from other institutions. That same question is raised in college athletics, and the army illustration doesn't have any bearing, as I see it, on this whole question.

Now then to come back in conclusion to the main question. Our athletics are conducted, as we said first, for the purpose of developing the physical qualities of our young men and for the purpose of developing certain qualities of character that are not stressed in our intelligence or physical efficiency tests, qualities that are inherent in these games when they are played for the purpose of bringing out those qualities.

I am getting on dangerous ground when I suggest that possibly there is a transfer of training in this. Yet I challenge you with this thought. Is there any man here who believes that it would be safe to teach his boys in his school or college to cheat and lie and steal because those qualities wouldn't carry over? The man who says there is no transfer of training says that the good qualities won't carry over, but he is sure that the bad qualities will carry over. There isn't anybody here who would dare adopt that principle, and you know it, and I know it, and we believe that these qualities of character do carry over.

Another illustration that might be given is this, that in our Conference I found there were fifteen hundred "letter" men who had served in the army forces of the nation in the last war, and that is probably more than all the professional athletes in the country who served in the war. I believe it is partly due to this reason, that a man comes out and plays for his team and there learns what it is to fight for a cause and to fight for a principle. Loyalty is one of the qualities of character that is stressed in athletics and that loyalty certainly was shown by college athletes throughout America in the last emergency. There is a point that I think I should like to make, that some of these qualities do carry over if they are stressed as they are stressed in amateur athletics. They certainly are not stressed in the same way in professional athletics.

With just one other argument I will rest my case. Whoever

heard of an amateur contest that was subject to suspicion? I have never in all my years in athletic work heard anyone raise a question regarding the honesty of effort of the boys on the football field or on the college baseball diamond. But I have never gone to a professional wrestling match or a professional baseball game that somebody did not raise the question of whether or not the players were trying. If we bring professional athletics into our colleges, we are going to have that same question raised regarding college games. When they brought Red Grange down here and played nine games in thirteen days, and the game was hippodromed, it was an entirely different proposition than when Red Grange was playing for Illinois. Nobody questioned the honesty of those games, but in all the papers I have read there was a question over and over again of whether it was a show put on as Ringling Brothers would put on a show, or a game played for sport.

I contend if we do not draw the line between the professional and the amateur in college athletics, we are going to have all those questions pertaining to professional athletics transferred to college athletics. If we have problems now, and we have been talking about problems for twenty years in this N. C. A. A., we will have so many problems then that we will have to conduct this meeting on a yearly basis instead of as a one-day session.

*Professor Folsom:* I wish to congratulate Major Griffith on the admirable presentation of that side of the situation which is a religion to him. It is good. I believe with him, but I don't believe in dragging over amateur and professional questions into college circles. I believe the college circle has a duty to perform, and it cannot be hampered by any body of men laying down the rules of what a man shall do and what he shall not do when he gets into the college circle.

He spoke about the uplift and the social standards. He said no professional ball player entered the service because of his fear of losing his arm in professional baseball, and I cite Christy Mathewson to the contrary. He was a professional and there are good men in professional circles.

You approve the plan that the student should take physical exercise through his college course, and you say that the games are the best kind of physical exercise. Yet you cut him off absolutely although he may be a *bona fide* student. I put the emphasis on the wording of your rule. If the student is in college honestly, not paid, and there is no hypocrisy about his work and staying there, keeping up his grades, that is the essential thing and the substance that we want. You are trying to emphasize a mere matter of form. You are losing sight of the objective altogether.

My opponent says that Babe Ruth, if he came to college (he



started these extreme cases) would be so proficient in his line that he shouldn't be allowed to go into athletics. The college would give credit for that proficiency on the same principle that they do for other courses. I deny the statement. There is no college that will give credits in Latin to a man who picked it up. He would have to come with his credits from an accredited institution which knows how to teach Latin. Any professional training that a man gets he couldn't present unless it was under competent training and competent authorities. The argument that he has done his bit in athletics doesn't hold, because he has to take his exercise as a *bona fide* student for four years under competent instruction, as a matter of health.

Then these "piffling" cases he has cited about a whole team going out and playing all through the summer. He is just raising up windmills and fighting something that doesn't exist in our Conference. They don't all go out. Some schools have teams that are permitted to go out, yet there is not an athlete on them who is playing summer baseball. The University of Colorado had two athletes who played summer baseball last year. The whole squad didn't go out. They played in the city leagues in Denver. So that windmill doesn't exist in practice. Some of the leading institutions in the east allow their students to play summer baseball for pay.

He says there is no question, when you come to college teams playing, of the honesty of the situation. When you were in college didn't you know that the other school was lying to a certain extent and playing men who had played summer baseball? I did; I do, and it exists now. Are you going to go into what a man does in his vacation as to this, that, or the other means of earning money? If that is what you are going to control during the summer, you must go further and say, "Don't clerk in this kind of an institution. Don't run a billiard or pool room." Are you going to go into the question of what a man does in the summer, and classify the standard and grade of work open to him?

I want to say in closing that the rule says specifically that "if a man is in college and engages for physical, mental, and social benefits." Is he qualified to take part then? That rule says that if he engages for those reasons he is. It doesn't say if he ever has engaged for pay he shall not take part. The rule, just as it is, with the first line restated, would give you a fair working basis.

You and I are confronted with the situation of men not being engaged in college athletics honestly. That is the harmful thing that we should correct. But the rules says that if he engages in those activities he is an amateur and that, I think, is correct.

## ADDRESSES.

### I. THE ANNUAL PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE, U. S. ARMY (RETIRED).

On December 29, 1906, the representatives of twenty-eight colleges met at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, and proceeded to organize an Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of a constitution and by-laws which had been drawn up by an executive committee consisting of Professor H. D. Wild, Williams College, Dean Louis Bevier, Rutgers College, and Captain Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. Military Academy, under authority conferred by the delegates of sixty-eight colleges that had met in conference at the same place December 28, 1905. During 1907 the membership increased to fifty, and the growth since that time has been continuous. More than 200 universities and colleges are on the roll today. The name of the organization has been changed to the more comprehensive title of "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

At the 1907 annual meeting the president reviewed the causes which led to the formation of this body as follows:

"The year 1905 was memorable in the athletic world on account of a campaign waged against the various abuses that had grown up in college athletics. Newspapers were filled with articles reflecting not only on the methods of play in various sports, but also on the amateur status of many members of prominent college teams. Even the magazines took part in the discussion, and the need of change and reform in our supposedly amateur college athletics was emphasized by citing specific examples of proselyting, of prominent college players not really amateurs, and of the various covert forms of payment to certain men for their athletic services. It was related in detail under what disguise money returns were given. For instance, one prominent player was said to have derived hundreds of dollars from the privilege of furnishing programs for games; another received the profit from a special brand of cigarettes named after him; a third was the ostensible head of an eating club; while still others were in the private employ of rich college graduates.

"The use of athletic prowess for personal gain was said to be a widespread practice, and it was hinted, if not directly stated, that the college authorities were cognizant of these violations of the principles of amateur sport.

"Even the past history of many of the prominent athletes was brought before the public and their character as men of truth and as gentlemen was severely attacked. In a word it was claimed that many professional athletes were parading under false college colors.

"This sweeping condemnation of the prevalent ethics of college athletics inaugurated a strong movement to reform the manner of playing the leading intercollegiate sports. Exaggerated accounts were published of disagreeable incidents of such contests and the accidents that occurred were chronicled to the least detail.

"The game of football was under a special fire of criticism. The rules of play were severely handled by the public press. The Football Rules Committee was charged with being a self-constituted, self-perpetuating, and irresponsible body, which, in order to make the rules more favorable to the playing material available at particular institutions, had degraded a once noble sport to the plane of a brutal gladiatorial contest.

"Attention was called to the exaggerated prominence of athletics in college life, to the undue amount of time devoted to them, and to the degeneration of intercollegiate contests to a form of gladiatorial struggle for which a limited number of men were prepared by weeks of careful training, and at which the remainder of the student body acted like savages in the wild excitement of victory or defeat.

"Finally, even the stage joined in the outcry. In one of the greatest comedy successes of the season, 'The College Widow,' the peculiar foibles of college athletic life were strongly portrayed. In this play a prominent character is the shrewd trainer whose business it was to find material for, and to develop, winning teams. The production of the wonderful new candidate for center, the giant dragged from the blacksmith forge to take a course in 'Art' at college, was a typical bit of the comedy. Thousands of spectators laughed at this farce and had their ideas of modern college life and sports very much lowered by it. If this comedy had a moral, it was based on the assumption that American college men, graduates and undergraduates alike, practically hold victory in athletic sports, as well as in the affairs of life, no matter how obtained, to be the one thing worth while.

"This agitation finally reached such a height that in December, 1905, a national convention of representatives from the universities and colleges of the United States was called to consider the subject of college athletics, especially football. The interest in the movement was great enough to induce sixty-eight institutions from all parts of the country to send delegates. As to football, two propositions soon became prominent; the

one was to abolish the game, the other to reform it. The conservative counsel finally prevailed, and a Football Rules Committee of seven was selected.

"The success of this movement for football reform is too well known to need further comment, except to say that the conference directed its football representatives to amalgamate with the old committee if possible, but whether this was accomplished or not, they should endeavor to secure the following results in their football legislation: 1. An open game. 2. Elimination of rough and brutal play. 3. Efficient enforcement of rules of play. 4. Organization of permanent body of officials. The amalgamation was accomplished, and the work of the whole committee has since been satisfactory and efficient. Without this addition of new members to the Rules Committee, it is very doubtful if any material changes in the old rushing game would have been effected."

It will be seen from the above that the compelling motive for the organization of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association was the necessity of reforming the playing rules for football. The committee originally appointed to represent the new organization consisted of Dr. H. L. Williams (Chairman), University of Minnesota; Dr. James A. Babbitt, Haverford; Mr. E. K. Hall, Dartmouth; Professor C. W. Savage, Oberlin; Professor James T. Lees, University of Nebraska; Lieutenant Charles D. Daly, United States Military Academy; and Mr. Curtis. The only change made in the committee for the year 1907 was the substitution of Professor W. L. Dudley, Vanderbilt University, for Mr. Curtis.

That the Association was successful in its efforts is evidenced by the great popularity of the present open game, and by the elimination of rough and brutal play to such an extent that fatal and serious accidents seldom occur. During the past season two fatalities are reported on college gridirons, and these are the first to occur in several years. In 1920 the amalgamation of the two rules committees was completed, and since that date one representative Football Rules Committee has been elected by the delegates present at the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The work of the Association was so successful in football that it soon began to legislate for other sports. It now, independently or in conjunction with other athletic organizations, provides the playing rules for the following:

1. American Rugby Football.
2. American Association Football
3. Basket Ball.
4. Volley Ball.



5. Swimming.
6. Wrestling.
7. Boxing.
8. Lacrosse.
9. Track.

In addition, the Association will be asked today to adopt and publish rules for the playing of Ice Hockey.

The object of the Association was set forth in the original constitution to be "the regulation and supervision of college athletics throughout the United States, in order that the athletic activities in the colleges and universities of the United States may be maintained on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education." By amendments adopted December 30, 1924, this statement was expanded to read as follows:

"The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and inter-collegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation, and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building."

The National Collegiate Athletic Association has become really national in membership and influence. Its principles have not changed. It still believes in decentralization and insists that its members direct and control, insofar as necessary, their athletic activities in accordance with the ideals and standards established

by the national organization. It urges that the faculties exercise the direction and control of intercollegiate sports necessary to carry out the ideals set forth in the constitution and by-laws to which all its members subscribe.

The following statement, made by the president eighteen years ago, needs little if any revision:

"The Association hopes to accomplish its purpose largely by educational means. It is endeavoring to disseminate throughout the great mass of college students of our land true ideas of what amateur sport really is, to establish well defined notions of its principles, and to obtain strict adhesion to them. "Sport for Sport's Sake" might well be its motto. This organization wages no war against the professional athlete, but it does object to such a one posing and playing as an amateur. It smiles on the square, manly, skillful contestant, imbued with love of the contest he wages; it frowns on the more skillful professional who, parading under college colors, is receiving pay in some form or other for his athletic prowess.

"This Association does not require acceptance of any particular set of eligibility rules. It does, however, bind its members to live up to the well known principles of amateur sport. It does not take from any institution its independence, except independence for violation of the ethics of amateur athletics. It does not interfere with the formation of local leagues of two or more allied institutions,—rather it encourages such. In a word, this is a league of educated gentlemen who are trying to exercise a wise control over college athletics, believing that the good effect will react on every playground of every school-house of the United States.

"It may well be asked how a national organization can be expected to accomplish the work of collegiate athletic reform that still needs to be done. If it becomes truly national in scope it can certainly contribute to this end in many ways. It may become:

1. A clearing house of athletic ideas for the whole country.
2. A central bureau of propaganda concerning college athletics;
  - (a) By report of meeting.
  - (b) By newspaper statements of aims and policies.
  - (c) By personal contract of members, committees, and delegates.
  - (d) By circulars and other published literature.
3. An agency of practical reform:
  - (a) By suggesting and urging methods of purifying athletics.

- (b) By establishing, or helping to establish, needed rules of play for certain college sports.
- (c) By becoming a strong, central authority on college athletics.

"Already its influence has become profound. It has not endeavored to control by force of authority. Its work has been suggestive. I should regret to see any other means become necessary. However, I believe the Association will develop slowly along the best lines suitable for control of athletics in its own field of work.

"It may be stated that this organization was born of necessity. It has grown and developed by a process of evolution. Without it there would be no unity of purpose, no representative rules committees, no organized effort to uplift college athletics throughout the United States. By its agency college athletics should be so elevated that the good in them will be preserved, and the evil destroyed.

"To accomplish these aims, organization is as necessary as in any business effort. A year ago the president of the Amateur Athletic Union wrote: 'From an athletic standpoint, the colleges lack organization. There is too much a desire "to play in its own backyard" and go it alone.' This Association has grown since then; it has become more national in character but it still lacks much of the support it should have. However, I firmly believe it will finally dominate the college athletic world. It stands for purity, for rational control, for fair play. As its aims and methods become better understood, its strength will grow until its influence will become truly national."

A careful reading of the reports of the eight district representatives for the year 1925 indicates that the colleges in general realize the advisability of forming local organizations of athletically related educational institutions for the purpose of controlling and administering intercollegiate sports. Many additional local leagues have been formed, and some of the larger ones have been broken up into smaller and more closely related bodies in order to secure better administration and solution of their mutual problems. It is believed that this process will go on until finally the colleges of the United States will all be combined into small business-like organizations capable of preventing the excesses and abuses in intercollegiate contests that are bound to exist otherwise.

The history of the 1925 football season, with its unusual exploitation of college football stars, and the successful attempts of promoters of professional football to persuade not only college but also high school athletes to play the professional game, makes evident the necessity of concerted and strenuous efforts on the part of educational institutions in order that the chief purpose of

their existence may not be forgotten, and in order that athletic activities may be given, and held to, their proper place in the educational program of the youth of our land.

Under the auspices of the Association there have been established two national sport competitions, one in swimming, and the other in track and field. Both have proven very successful in stimulating interest and establishing common and high standards of sportsmanship. The track and field contests hereafter will be for the purpose of establishing national individual championships, and should meet the hearty support of all member colleges. The Association owes a real debt of gratitude to the chairmen of the committees that have these events in charge, Professor F. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota, and Professor A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago, and their associates. College athletes from all parts of our country have taken part in these competitions under ideal conditions that have greatly raised standards and promoted good sportsmanship.

The history of the past year shows an astonishing growth of public interest in athletic sports, professional as well as amateur. It is only necessary to read the newspapers and see the amount of space devoted to sports to prove the point. The gate receipts for college football and professional baseball have broken all records. Large as are the college stadia, they have not accommodated half those who tried to buy tickets for the more important football games. Incomes from football of \$500,000 to \$750,000 are not uncommon. In this city a greater Garden has just been completed and is being crowded to the doors by a public willing to pay the price to see bicycle races, boxing, and other forms of professional athletic competitions.

There seems nothing alarming in this great development, provided the two classes of sports can be kept separate. Professionalism and amateurism cannot live together. From the beginning of the Olympic games some 2500 years ago until the present day, the truth of this has been repeatedly demonstrated. It is also too well known to require proof that a general participation in recreational sports requires playing under "The Law of Amateurism." Likewise it is a matter of common knowledge that the physique of our citizens has greatly deteriorated since the Civil War. The government of the United States was so concerned over this fact that, under its leadership, there was formed in 1922 a National Athletic Federation which was asked to:

1. Establish standards and tests of physical efficiency, and
2. Promote nation-wide participation in healthful and recreational sports.

The eighteen members of this great organization, including the army and navy, have adopted and are enforcing the amateur



law because they see the futility of attempting to secure mass participation in competitive sports on any other basis.

The intrusion of professionalism, in spirit or in fact, into collegiate sports is therefore of deep national concern. It was a potent factor in reducing amateur community baseball last year by 50 per cent, and undoubtedly it would, if the present tendency is unchecked, have the same effect on football. That there is a serious threat of tingeing collegiate football with professionalism is evident—

- (a) from the number of undergraduates who started to play the professional game at the close of the last college season;
- (b) from the number of high school players who took part in professional games;
- (c) from the many attempts made to professionalize other undergraduates;
- (d) from the undue prominence given to, and the exploitation of, college football stars. An instance of this was the great publicity given to the gathering together at a dinner in this city last month of a so-called All-America Eleven under conditions that should be condemned by all real friends of collegiate athletics.
- (e) From the overemphasis given to the necessity of winning. This tends to destroy the real spirit of amateur play, even though the players themselves do not share directly in gate receipts. It leads to improper proselyting, to hypocrisy, and to lower standards of character as well as play. It results in serious competition by rival institutions for the services of successful coaches. An illustration of this was revealed recently in press accounts of the futile negotiations of the representatives of a great university of this city for a contract with a coach under engagement with another institution.

It stimulates loyal alumni to help in devious and unamateurish ways the presence at their *alma maters* of promising athletes. A former captain of the United States Army who recently resigned in order to accept a five-year football coaching contract was reported by the press on December 25 as saying that "*he would be sure to have plenty of promising material for a fine eleven next Fall as the ——— alumni were leaving no stone unturned in their drive to give ——— a team which will rank with the elevens of ———, ———, and ———.*" Assuming the accuracy of the press report, it would be of interest to know what sort of stones are being turned. It may be that the methods are entirely proper, but if so, some stones are not being turned, as the alumni of other institutions well know.

Finally, overemphasis of competitive intercollegiate sports lowers the academic atmosphere and makes it difficult for the colleges to render the chief service for which they exist, namely, the training of the intellect. It seems quite evident, then, that the colleges must of themselves put a check on the excesses and the evils, if there are any, of intercollegiate sports. It can be done (a) if the faculties exercise the necessary amount of direction and control, and endeavor to fit athletics into the general educational scheme, and (b) if they combine into athletically-related groups for concerted, administrative action.

*It is idle to talk of the abolition of intercollegiate sports. In the first place our people love competitive athletics too much to make this possible and, in the second place, it would mean the surrender of things that are of positive benefit to the nation as well as the colleges.*

The program of this Twentieth Annual Conference has been arranged to clarify ideas as to the real value, purposes, and functions of collegiate athletics. With this accomplished, our institutions should take the steps necessary to fit physical training and sports into the educational program. They should never lose sight of the fact, however, that the training of the intellect is the *primary* object of a college. Enthusiastic alumni, and even some trustees, seem to forget that intercollegiate sports are *secondary*.

But if one compares the present situation with that of twenty years ago he must admit that, on the whole, conditions throughout the United States have greatly improved. The changes for the better may appear to have come slowly and to be incomplete, yet there is every prospect of a continuance of the progress made. The most effective agent to this improvement has been the combinations of athletically related colleges, actuated by a common desire to promote the good and suppress the evils of intercollegiate sports. The whole country is being gradually organized into such administrative bodies, and before another twenty years pass, it is safe to predict, every college will be a member of a local league and most of the puzzling problems of today will have been successfully solved.

As it is very important to learn just what these problems are, it is a great pleasure to notify the colleges that the Carnegie Foundation has agreed to promote during 1926 an investigation of, and report upon, the athletic conditions in our educational institutions. With accurate data available, the problems will be much simplified. For instance, it has been rumored that undergraduates of many New England and eastern colleges play baseball for money during summer months, and afterwards are allowed to play in intercollegiate contests. It is also said that some of the college baseball coaches own or manage minor professional clubs and induce their college players to play for them, often under

assumed names. Then there are the questions of eligibility rules, of scholastic requirements, of athletic scholarships, of mass participation, of the standards of play and conduct, and of the effect of competitive sports on the intellectual life and character of the student mass.

It seems very appropriate that the N. C. A. A. will begin its second twenty years with an inventory of athletic conditions made by impartial experts. The members of this Association should assist the investigation in order that the Foundation report shall be as accurate and complete as possible. In 1905 when the president of one of our great eastern universities was asked to join an association whose purpose was to improve collegiate sports, he replied that he thought there was too much talk on that particular subject, and respectfully declined. But it was not long until that particular university did join, and ever since has been an active supporter of this organization. There cannot be too much light thrown on such a vital subject as intercollegiate sports, the proper regulation of which is of such importance.

Let us hope that by 1945 all the colleges, as well as the secondary schools, shall have made physical training and athletics a part of their educational program, that they shall be united into business-like organizations for the wise administration of all their common play activities, and that the law and spirit of true amateurism shall prevail.

## II. THE PLACE OF ATHLETICS IN AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.

### I. PRESIDENT ERNEST M. HOPKINS, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

I received the courteous invitation to address this meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in the late weeks of the summer. I accepted with appreciation of the opportunity offered.

At that time, I expected to confine myself to a discussion of those decreasing, but still existing, faults, which here or there pertain to the affairs of intercollegiate athletics,—faults which sometimes work contrary to the aspirations of the American college to develop an intelligent manhood, upright in its personal characteristics and honest and generous in relations with its fellows.

I have in no wise changed my belief that attention to such faults is a continuous responsibility for all men interested in colleges or in intercollegiate athletics. The more pervasive the influence of athletics may become, the more serious are any defects which may attach to this activity.

So rapidly has the situation changed within the last few weeks, however, and so largely has skepticism been aroused in regard to the spirit which pervades the institution of intercollegiate athletics,

that emphasis needs to be placed at another point in public pronouncements at this time. For the moment, it seems to me to be more important to suggest consideration of the fact that intercollegiate athletics have their major recommendations, their elements of effectiveness in developing desirable human ideals, and their influence in illustrating in actual practice the merits of certain principles which at most the college curriculum can simply state.

I have in no wise abandoned my belief that intelligent treatment should be given for those minor ills which afflict the patient. I would, however, very strongly argue that the patient be placed under the ministrations of those who seek his health rather than those whose convictions lead them to desire his demise.

For common understanding, please realize that in discussing the subject, "The Place of Athletics in an Educational Program," I am thinking of intercollegiate athletics, and largely football, and that I am thinking of these in terms of the American college. Consequently, in view of the turn of events more recently, my words will have to do mainly with the question of the place of intercollegiate athletics in the American college.

As I embark upon the hazardous sea of pronouncement of belief in regard to this highly controversial subject, I wish to make one statement for the many who will not agree with me. My course has not been marked in ignorance of the storm signals flying at all points, but rather has been prescribed by these. The standards of intercollegiate athletics are higher at the present time than ever before and conditions within are cleaner. In this matter, as in other major affairs, ultimate advantage, I believe, cannot so definitely be expected from revolution as from a policy of gradual evolution.

In the ancient Book of Wisdom which we call Ecclesiastes, the preacher-king enunciates a fundamental principle of administration in these words: "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven: *a time to break down and a time to build up.*"

It is, then, with a deep-seated conviction that vital values lie in intercollegiate athletics which ought to be preserved that I undertake discussion of the subject assigned to me. It is, likewise, in definite belief that in connection with this institution the breaking down processes are further advanced than is commonly recognized, that I would call upon the friends of athletics for their immediate and intelligent concern. Let them not fail to recognize abuses, but let them rally to the task of building up understanding of the real significance of intercollegiate sports! And let them further rally to the task of making this significance worthy of the deep influence which they exert.

The breaking down process is naturally always at work among



those who hold that the purpose of the American college is solely a scholastic purpose and who believe that the college responsibility is the production of an animated mental process, regardless of any other qualifications. These believe that their conception of a college purpose could be far better achieved if the institution of athletics were non-existent. Furthermore, they believe that the interest now given to athletics would, if these were eliminated, be given by college men to self-development intellectually.

To this permanent group of the opposition has now been added a violent and increasing wave of antagonistic criticism both within and without the colleges, from among many of those heretofore friendly, or at least not hostile, who feel themselves to have been disillusioned. The thinking of those of this group is somewhat along this line: that they had assumed men in college athletics to be men in college primarily for an education and to be incidentally on athletic teams, whereas, on the basis of recent developments, they have become convinced that intercollegiate teams are made up of men primarily athletes, accepting the academic discipline merely for the sake of being eligible for competition in college sports and gaining personal glory and renown therefrom.

Hereupon, they logically ask why, at a time when educational opportunities are too few for those desiring them, taxpayers or private donors should be called upon to support eleemosynary institutions wherein so many of the available places are preempted by men primarily seeking athletic reputations which they may capitalize commercially. Especially, they ask why should this be so when other men, with less muddled conceptions and less distorted perspectives would more profitably and more legitimately utilize the educational facilities which the college offers. Also, many another related question is asked.

These queries must be given consideration. By all means, let us seek to correct defects and to remedy weaknesses. At the same time, if these weaknesses are simply incidental to the general structure of intercollegiate athletics rather than significant of a general decay, let us strive that virtues shall not be ignored and that strength shall not be overlooked! Let us, for instance, ask how many, among the tens of thousands participating in athletics in the hundreds of colleges, have given us cause for disappointment or have led us to question the influence of college athletics on the intelligence of these men in estimating relative values.

There is some light, at least, offered at this point in reading a list of the recent elections to Rhodes scholarships for three added years of highly intensive study to be superimposed upon the college course. Among these appear such names as those of George Plann of Cornell and Nate Parker of Dartmouth, and others of the same kind. There is further illumination in the attitude of Oberlander and his mates on the Dartmouth team of this year,

of Tryon at Colgate, and like men or groups on many another team among the hundreds of colleges playing football.

Those victims of professional promoters who sell their academic birthrights for messes of pottage are less to be condemned than commiserated, for to them the time is soon coming when realization will be forced upon them that no easy money will ever pay them for loss of the affectionate regard of their fellows or for loss of the idealizing admiration of the public. These men, however, who constitute but an insignificant percentage of men playing football, are not representative of the thinking of college men in general nor indicative of the spirit of intercollegiate athletics in which college men participate. These facts should not be forgotten in investigations which may be undertaken and in reappraisals of the merits of intercollegiate athletics which may be sought.

I hold unreservedly to the belief that the supreme purpose of the American college is the development of intellectual capacity, the stimulation of mental interest, and the enhancement of the sense of moral and spiritual values among its men. But I have never been able to convince myself that this belief was exclusive of another conviction that, admirable as these qualities are in any men, they are particularly admirable and doubly effective in men having capacity for, or interest in, a wide range of life's activities.

I cannot acquire much interest in the mental dullard, nor can I avoid impatience at the man capable of distinctive achievement in matters of the mind who allows himself to be satisfied with mediocrity in scholastic accomplishment or to be complacent with nothing better than passing marks. It is to be emphasized, however, that the majority of men of this type are not the athletes, nor the doers of anything else in the community life of the college. The great proportion of these men who rank as ineffectives, and almost non-participants, in the curriculum life of the college are as well non-participants and lacking in interest at every other point where effort is demanded or where accomplishment is expected.

Personally, I have not found the well-bodied, emotionally normal, physically active, and sports-loving college man less capable mentally nor less sensitive morally than his fellows who have lacked these attributes.

I have great respect for the scholastic specialist who sacrifices all else to the perfection of final excellence within his chosen field. He is a profitable and oftentimes an indispensable servant of humanity. His contribution to life, nevertheless, almost inevitably and invariably will be that of a specialized staff officer, informed in regard to a single subject, rather than that of a principal upon whom the world's responsibilities may be loaded. The world's work will never be done, nor will understanding of its problems

ever be possessed by him in like degree with his brother of intellectual acumen and trained mind, who supplements his mental equipment with a broader outlook upon life's interest and with keener perceptions of the varied colors and shapes constantly appearing in this kaleidoscopic universe. Upon the development of a manhood of this latter type, the enthusiasms, the ideals, and the practices of intercollegiate sport are not without a genuine and a desirable influence, the equivalents of which are not available elsewhere in college life.

I admire and respect genuineness, even in behalf of what seem to me to be mistaken causes. But I abhor the pose of a decadent culture, and dislike the affected sophistications of superficial observations or callow theories of individualism to which many of the undergraduates in American colleges today seem to be particularly susceptible. To the contagion of these attitudes, the ideals and influences of intercollegiate athletics, including, if you will, sometimes hysterical fervors and loyalties, offer the most effective antidotes which are at hand. Until some other antidote as pervasive and as effective can be discovered, and its efficacy proved, I am unwilling to see intercollegiate athletics hamstrung or even radically dwarfed in American college life.

I hope that it may be recognized that in dealing with general principles and in considering general attitudes I am consciously and deliberately omitting the discussion of many a reservation which I have in regard to details of policy or procedure. In the time available for my talk this morning, there is little opportunity for more than categorical statement. Obviously, little opportunity could be offered in a session of this sort for detailed argument or for itemization of data upon the basis of which conclusions have been formed.

At other times I have tried to suggest the implications of the fact that man is not disembodied intellect and is not likely to become so, that he is influenced by heredity and environment, that he is susceptible to indirect and obscure impulses about which we know little, and that he responds in varying degree to stimuli from within and without of whose origin we know nothing. It is not simply rhetoric when we discuss the function of the American college in terms of the development of manhood.

Never, from the days of college beginnings, has it been possible to shut the college life up to an interest solely in matters of instruction and of learning. Youth of earlier times who have sought the colleges have not shunned quarrels, avoided tumults, or looked askance at fights. Today they are not freed from the necessities of the give and take in personal relations which are inevitable concomitants of group life. Neither in the remote past nor more recently have they been dehumanized as to appetites or passions, the control of which is the first step in developing true

manhood, and a step without which intellectual development is futile. Hence began long ago and has continued to our own time, as it will continue through all time, the development of the college as a community alongside of and intertwined with its development as an agency for stimulating the mind. Traditionally, the processes are of like age.

If we make this distinction in college life between the educational program and the community, I would be willing to accept the assertion that, technically speaking, athletics have no place in the educational program. If the sole function of the college were to maintain an educational program, I should favor the elimination of athletics. The logic justifying such a statement has already reasonably and desirably led to the abolishing of athletics from the graduate schools of America and from most of the professional schools. Among these, in the large, no responsibility is assumed for anything except the educational program.

Athletics, then, in the field of higher education, is a problem pertaining exclusively to the college and to the undergraduate departments of universities. Our convictions as to the legitimacy of athletics in the college life ought to depend very largely upon the extent to which we believe the college could, if it so desired, confine interest exclusively to the curriculum, and the extent to which we believe that the American youth would become a better mate for his fellows and a more desirable member of society if this were done.

I have heard descriptions from many an alumnus, of many a different college, of life and conditions in the years before athletics became a feature. Even then, not all available time was given to intellectual pursuits. Seriousness of purpose was not universal. Dissipation was not unknown. Conventional behavior was not more refined, and personal courtesy was not more considerate. In fact, *au contraire!*

Likewise, my own observation of and information about men in countries where intercollegiate athletics do not prevail in connection with educational institutions have not led me to a conviction that athletics should be lightly dispensed with at home.

On the positive side, there seems to me, first, to be a presumable connection, that cannot be lightly disregarded, between athletics and many healthful features of college life today as compared with undergraduate life of earlier days. Secondly, there seems to me, in other things than sport, to be an aptitude for team play and a virility and a sense of desirable sportsmanship in the American college man not so evident in the students of countries where athletics are unknown or undeveloped in connection with institutions of higher learning.

On the negative side, though I were to ascribe to intercollegiate athletics evils greater than any which I believe to inhere in them,



I still should wish to know what was proposed to take their place, and something of the likelihood that their place would surely be taken by the suggested substitute if athletics were to be dispensed with.

There is scriptural authority for the fear that a miraculously created void may not be advantageously filled. The evil spirit which returned to the antiseptically swept and garnished chamber from which it had been cast out came not alone, but had associated with itself seven other devils; and the latter state was correspondingly worse than the former.

It is not surprising, in a country where we strive to make men temperate by legislation, industrious by court decree, and happy by political oratory, that we should assume our ability to make men scholars by denying them the opportunity for indulging in any other interest. But arguing from analogy, we lack certainty that this would be the inevitable outcome!

Consequently, arguing either from the one point of view, of an inherent merit resident in athletics, or from the other point of view which holds their influence a lesser evil than many others which might come into the vacuum they would leave, if they were to be abolished, I hold to the belief that athletics are a legitimate and a salutary interest of college men and therefore that their maintenance and control are a legitimate and a desirable responsibility of college officials.

The American temperament is a competitive temperament, and at work or at play, it responds best to the spirit of competition. The organization of the American college is not such that a spirit of rivalry in intramural sports or in interclass competitions can be aroused sufficiently to be of major consequence. Because athletics on a scale to interest any considerable number of men require the final incentive of intercollegiate contests as a goal, I believe, as for other reasons, in intercollegiate athletics. Because, when things are to be done, I see no virtue in doing them meagerly or poorly, I believe in accepting the financial support for doing them well from an interested public, eager to proffer this support. And because I think that standards of excellence are desirable attributes of life and that interest and approval of one's fellow-men are not unworthy ambitions in life, and further, because I believe that experience in undergoing and accepting criticism of impartial observers is not an unprofitable process in preparation for life,—because of these theories, I am not violently outraged at the interest and comment of columns of the metropolitan press, even if often I would like to change their emphasis.

Strictly, perhaps, these things have little relation to formal processes of education. Rightly conceived and wisely directed, however, they all have very vital relationship to preparation for

life and thus they cannot be held irrelevant to or undesirable for the college.

Viewing the question in general terms, the American college is a product of conditions and circumstances unlike those which have created or perpetuated institutions of higher learning elsewhere. It has risen and acquired strength because of particular needs and particular opportunities which pertain specifically to economic, social, and political conditions in the United States.

The attributes of life within the American college cannot advantageously be considered in disregard of the attributes of the American people. Whether for good or for ill, the college does not and cannot either quickly or radically change the thinking within its student body which has been instigated and developed by eighteen years of membership in the American home and by more than a decade of susceptibility to the standards of American public interest and opinion. This is a factor entitled to consideration when we undertake to say what should or should not be done in directing the life of a college undergraduate body.

Moreover, as the wave of protest within the colleges against athletics and the attitude of criticism without bulk higher and larger as a result of recent occurrences, incidental though regrettable, let us reflect upon some of our own obvious characteristics. As a people, we are without concern for nice distinctions in judgment. We think and act on the basis of antipathies. We vote not so much for men whom we admire as against those we dislike. One offense which we deplore or one weakness which we despise figures more largely in determining our judgment than ninety-nine virtues in accord with our general theories of desirable good.

Moderation as a principle, in theory or practice, is held to be a sign of weakness and to be effete. Our confidence and our support are almost invariably given to one or the other of two schools of extremists. One is made up of that supposititiously stalwart and rugged type which holds that whatever is, is right, and not only refuses to be stampeded, but refuses likewise to be moved. The other is made up of that much adulated red-blooded, two-fisted type, which is expected to square its shoulders and to charge forward, even if with proverbial blindness it demolishes the pillars and, in striving to correct incidental abuses, brings down the roof in general destruction.

Throughout all of its work and in all of its relations to society, the American college suffers from the prevalence of these characteristics among the American people. The colleges are of necessity acutely susceptible to these attributes always. Now, in this matter of intercollegiate athletics, as ever, everywhere, the opposing attitudes of irritated obstinacy against any change and of im-

pulsive desire for violent change are about equally dangerous to the well being of the college.

Athletics, as existent in the colleges today, admittedly have their grave weaknesses, their serious faults, and their unfortunate influences. Nevertheless, the history of the past quarter century shows not only an eagerness, but a capacity in the field of athletic control for correcting evils and enhancing virtues, viewed in terms of influence upon ideals of community life among undergraduates, that has not been exceeded in other fields of human activity within or without the college.

Under these circumstances, I should personally be not merely unwilling to have athletics subjected to prescriptions of emotional criticism or astigmatic suggestions for reform, but I should further deplore any proposition that should not include time for deliberation, facilities for fact-finding, and open-mindedness in adopting conclusions.

I am not neutral nor passive in regard to this proposition of the essential desirability to college life of intercollegiate athletics. I wish to see them constantly scrutinized and constantly improved. I wish to see a constant study made of the desirable adjustments to the curriculum life of the college, that their virtues may be magnified and their defects be minimized. But I wish this to be undertaken in a spirit of appreciation of the genuine values which are attached and of the delicacy of some of the adjustments which are involved.

If no alternatives should be offered, however, except the retention of things as they are or the adoption of a program of only partially thought-out panaceas, I should wish to commit myself to maintenance of the *status quo* until this could be examined in the light of what might be the effect of suggested reforms and what probably would be the result.

Returning, for a moment, to the distinction which I earlier made between the curriculum life of the college and the community life, I wish to reiterate this thought. Sense of such indispensable attributes for community life as the will for coöperation, team play, and the willingness to forget self for advantage of the group, are inculcated largely in the community life of the college, and can be but little inculcated elsewhere. Character development, moral stamina, those forms of generosity which we call sportsmanship, are produced in the actual life of the college community, and in this the greatest single agency for their production is the institution of intercollegiate athletics.

The stimulated intellect is, of course, the primary purpose of the college. But is not the man whose intellect has been stimulated doubly valuable to society when he is qualified to become an effective agent in the community in which he lives? As preparation for this, the ideals of the college community have influence beyond

reckoning. No agency of undergraduate life so powerfully binds the college community together nor, on the whole, so advantageously permeates its ideals as do the undergraduate sports. Hence, let us not deny them either the consideration or the credit which is rightfully theirs.

Athletics *have* a desirable place in the American college!

## II. RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM T. MANNING, BISHOP OF NEW YORK.

I appreciate very greatly your invitation to come here and say a few words to you at this gathering. In my judgment, it would be impossible to overstate the value in human life and in its right development of clean, wholesome, well-regulated sport, and I include in that term everything to which the name of sport can be legitimately applied.

We all know perfectly well that, like other good things, sport can be perverted and misused. Perhaps some of its forms are more liable to misuse than some other forms, but we are not thinking and talking today about its misuse, but about its right use, and it is that for which your Association so splendidly stands. And I feel that, in the work which you are doing, as outlined in the address of your president, in standing as you have stood and as you do stand for the right use and the right ideals of sport, you are rendering a very high national service.

As to the physical value of sport, of course there is no question. But I want to say a few words as to its moral and spiritual value. A right interest in sport is a safeguard against evil, which is the form in which its value is often thought of; it is of value in drawing our young manhood and young womanhood away from things that are unprofitable or undesirable or harmful and creating interest in that which is wholesome and true and good.

But sport is far more than a mere preventive of evil. It is one of the most powerful agencies for the positive development of the qualities which go to the making of true manhood and of true womanhood. It is one of the greatest agencies that exists for the development of character in the individual and in the nation.

Take the game of football, for example. It is in degree true of every form of clean sport, but the game of football, rightly played, is, I think, a high form of spiritual exercise, and one of the best agencies for the development of true spiritual qualities.

What are the qualities that it produces or tends to produce? Fairness, self-control, teamwork,—which is only another name for self-sacrifice, the suppression of self for the good of the whole and of the cause,—a sense of honor,—the spirit that would infinitely rather lose a game honorably than see it won by any form of

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trickery or subterfuge,—are not these the very qualities which are essential to true manhood and true womanhood? And so I hold that there ought to be the closest sympathy between true sport and true religion. These two great agencies for the promotion and development of right living ought to work in the closest sympathy and coöperation.

I think it is a calamity of the first order that it has in some way come to be felt, in some quarters at any rate, that religion is out of sympathy with sport and recreation. I can imagine no notion that has done more harm and is more likely to do harm than that. The sooner and the more completely that idea is corrected, the better for everybody. It tends to give virile and normal men a wrong idea about religion, and it tends to put religion to some extent out of touch with the real life of the people.

For the relief of the minds and consciences of our young people, I think that we ought to make it unmistakably clear that there is nothing wrong whatever in the playing of a game of tennis, we will say, or of golf, on Sunday, provided that we do not let this take the place of our proper religious duties, though I do think that we want to be on our guard against commercialized forms of sport on Sunday which might have the effect of making a whole lot of people work for us on that day instead of letting it be, as it should, a day of rest and freedom, so far as that may be possible for all.

But what I mean is, and I want to say it with all possible emphasis, that in itself sport is so good a thing that it may have its place on any day, and that there is nothing inherently wrong, so long as it is done in sensible and right ways and with good judgment, in wholesome sports and recreations on the Lord's day. I hold that sport and recreation have just as real a place and just as right a place in our lives as our prayers. I believe that a well-played game of polo or of football or of any other game is, in its own place and in its own way, just as pleasing to God as a beautiful service of worship in a cathedral, and what we want is both of these things in our lives in right and true proportion.

We want to get away from the idea that one set of men must do all the playing and another set of men must do all the praying. We want to have these things related in our life, in their true and right proportions, and then it is that we get manhood in its full ideal and its real meaning. And may I say in closing that the matter to which your president has referred, the building of what we call the Sports Bay in our great cathedral, is one of the things that gives me the deepest possible satisfaction and pleasure.

It is a great thing that in this striking way, in a way that will challenge the attention of everyone, in the greatest religious edifice ever erected here in the New World, we are to have that great Bay

standing with its glorious window in the upper part and its chapel in the lower part as a visible, unmistakable symbol, expressing in its decoration, its stained glass and its sculpture, the true and right and normal relation of sport to life and to religion.

I think it is a magnificent thing, because it will stand there as a visible witness of the fact that the Church not only does not frown on sport,—God forbid,—but that it sympathizes with it and recognizes it and rejoices in it. That is what that Bay is going to stand for and that is the reason that I so delight in it. I think it is a thing that we can be justly proud of, that so great and open and emphatic a recognition of the relation of sport to life and religion as this should first of all be given,—for I know of nothing else like it anywhere else in the world,—here in the greatest city of our land and here in our own country. It is in keeping with all our ideals and of the kind of thing that we want to do in the world; and, in closing, I only want to express again my most earnest good wishes for the continued success of the work which your society is doing in this great cause, under the splendid leadership of General Pierce and your other officers.

### III. DR. LEWIS W. SMITH, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS.

I know you must think I have a great deal of audacity to appear in such distinguished company with an impromptu talk, and if I had known what I was undertaking when I was drafted yesterday, I should not have had the temerity to accept; but be that as it may, I am deeply interested, as you all are, in this general subject, and I am very grateful indeed that this great organization has given some recognition to the fact that athletics has such a wide place in the communities of the country outside of the colleges.

In that connection, it seems to me that I can make the best approach to what I want to say by making this remark, that all of us here, no matter to what eminence we may have risen as educators, are the social heirs of the old-fashioned schoolmaster who ruled with a rod of iron and who taught the three R's. There were, however, whole areas of the personalities of his pupils that he did not touch. Since his time education has been a constant process of going out into the different phases of the life of the pupils and taking those phases of life and introducing them into the school curriculum. The old-fashioned schoolmaster did not sympathize with or wholly understand the boy of his day. When the boy drew an ugly picture of the schoolmaster on his slate

or took his penknife and cut it in the desk, the boy was the subject of discipline. Do we treat the boy that way today? No! If a boy can draw a picture ugly enough and skillfully enough we tell him we would like to print it in the school paper. And if it is the high school principal who is caricatured, it pleases his vanity and furnishes a harmless outlet for the mischief of the boy, and we say he is a budding cartoonist and maybe will be on the staff of one of the great metropolitan papers some day.

As I said, we are in a constant process of studying the objectives of education on all levels, and those objectives mean not only certain academic training, but they mean the training of the whole personality of the boy or the girl; and if we do that, we begin to find that, however we may enumerate those objectives (and they have been variously classified and variously named), every subject in the school program makes its contribution to the whole list of objectives. We can call the roll of all of the subjects in the school program and list the contributions they make to the whole life,—to the home life, to the civic life, to the athletic life,—of the boys and girls who are going to go out into the world after a while, and we have been taking in various subjects—years ago science was brought in, and then manual activities, and then other activities were brought in, and now physical activities are brought in, so that the student in school has a full, rounded program. That is for his complete development, and in discussing such a subject as this we should not minimize the importance of any other subject in the school program.

We recognize, of course, that languages make their contribution as a medium of expression and as an instrument of thinking, and that mathematics and the sciences give an understanding of this technical civilization that we live in, but none of these subjects prepare the boy, or if you please prepare the girl, to take his place as a human being in the group life that he is to enter so well as the play life that we have brought into the schools. If it is true that boys or girls can better take their places as human beings in the group life of the community by reason of the play life, the athletic life, then athletics and the athletic department make a major contribution to the training of the youth that is in our charge.

The president of this Association used a word a moment ago about which I should like to disagree with him. He said that the athletic program was secondary. He at one point used the word "subsidiary." If the thing that I am trying to prove is true, then athletic and physical education takes its place as an equal in the great democracy of subjects that exists in our schools, both secondary schools and colleges.

There are certain outstanding evils in athletics, and we must give some attention to them, but I think that while we ought to

remedy those evils, we should give our attention to constructive activities,—give our attention to the major virtue of the athletic and physical program, and see what contribution it makes to the life of the boys and the girls and to the life of the communities in which they live. What are some of these virtues?

I hinted at one of them,—namely, that the boy or the girl who takes an active part on the play field or in the gymnasium has had the best training possible as a human being,—has had the best training possible in the making of human adjustment,—and you and I know that whatever position one may take in the world, whether it be as a specialist or as an executive or in industry, one of the large factors in his success is whether or not he is able to take his proper place in the human group and whether he can learn how to understand the finer currents of human feeling, as he takes his place in this human group.

Some of the other outstanding virtues in the athletic program I think we are all familiar with. On the play field and in the gymnasium, if we look for the qualities of leadership, they are very likely to come to the fore in the enthusiasm and stress of the physical games; but quite as much as learning how one may become a leader and discovering that one has the qualities of leadership, there is the training in games of the other side of leadership, and that is, if we may coin the term, the development of the qualities of followership, and that is one of the great difficulties in our time. We are going to have leaders, whether or no, but we fail to recognize sometimes that on the other side we must learn how to be good followers. In the narrow specialties in which the boy may assume leadership, he can't get away from the necessity for him to accept followership in many other phases of life, under medical leadership, civil leadership, whatever kind of leadership is outside of his field.

There would not be time in the short space that is allotted to me to enumerate all of the benefits that might come,—loyalty, coöperation, and all those other virtues. I must pass them all by.

What is the effect on the school as a whole and on the community as a whole? When we get into that field, we get into the field of the evils that come. Most of our troubles in the athletic situation come from the grandstand and from the bleachers, and if we are to find the solution of our athletic difficulties we shall have to change the sentiment and opinion that exists among spectators.

It seems to me that here is the place for a constructive program. In the first place, if we can change the ideals of the bleachers and the grandstand, we will project upon the community at once a community-wide program of recreation, and in order to do that we shall have to do what many other organizations do in our life,—we shall have to make a direct appeal



to the civic clubs and the commercial clubs and the churches and all our other organizations, giving them our ideals of sportsmanship.

Now, we talk to each other a great deal. We do not talk enough to our supporters, and those who are the spectators on the sidelines, about our ideals. We have neglected that whole field of effort. We need to go into the public press and find out where the strategic decisions are made. Knowing these personalities that make these strategic decisions, we will have to have them understand what our ideals are. If that is done the method of sports writing will be changed, the editorials will be changed, and we will have the influences of these organizations on our side instead of against us.

I said something about a community program of recreation, and that is becoming quite general in many communities. The explanation of athletic activities means on the inside of the school intramural sports, so that it seems to me the second of our difficulties means this, that our problems may best be solved, not by a direct attack upon these evils, but by a flank attack on them. The answer to the evils in athletics is probably more athletics; for this reason, that if the whole community is taught to participate in recreational programs, and if the whole school is caught up in a school-wide program of athletics, there will not be the excessive interest in the competitive phase of it. There will be a healthful interest in that phase, and I am sure that we all agree with the preceding speaker when he said that the American people had a competitive disposition. We shall keep competitive athletics, but if there is universal or nearly universal participation in athletics, there is more likely to be sanity of mind and sanity of disposition with reference even to the competitive side of athletics.

Then the third answer to the evils of athletics is the development of community recreation and the development of intramural athletics of all types. It is not possible to go into detail in the development of that latter topic, but I would like to say before I leave my place that perhaps we ought to take a little look into the future in that matter and see what is ahead of us. I think one of the troubles that we have had has been lack of education. No one twenty years ago could have realized the present situation in athletics, and if we are not careful we will make the same mistake with reference to the future.

As was brought out yesterday, we have built gymnasiums in the secondary schools all over the country. We have purchased play fields, and yet we have not kept up with the procession. Just a figure or two to give you some idea of that. In 1890, there were something like two hundred thousand secondary students in America. In 1920, there were over two million. The ath-

letic program set up back there did not take into account that tremendous growth. The educational statisticians are telling us that in those thirty years the high school enrollments were multiplied by ten; that present indications are that in the period from 1920 to 1950 it will be multiplied by five, so that in the year 1950 there are likely to be ten million secondary students in America. That means an enormous development of our whole educational program. It means an enormous development of our athletic program. It means that we shall have to revise all our conceptions as to building sites, and as to playing sites. We shall have to revise all our conceptions of school architecture if we are going to fit in with that program. Very, very seldom has there been in the past a plant built big enough. We ought to have the vision to look into the future and see that we have plants big enough, athletic fields big enough, gymnasiums extensive enough to take care of this program that is about to be projected upon us.

Many schools see that, and we find secondary schools, with an enrollment of 500 and up, having play fields from forty to one hundred acres in extent. And schools are building gymnasiums. —one gymnasium, two gymnasiums, half a dozen gymnasiums, according to need. We ought to think about these things, to see what will be demanded of us in the near future.

Now I think that is about all that I would like to say on that topic. I would like to insist again that we give adequate thought to these things and that we divert our attention promptly to constructive activities and do not give so much attention to the difficulties that come out of the evils of athletics.

In illustration of that, I heard one time a great physician say that any new modality in medicine or any progress in the prevention of disease had to go through the talk stage. In athletics, we are in the midst of the talk stage. The talk stage is necessary before we can pass on to the next stage, but pretty soon after we have come near the end of the talk stage we are in the period of research and investigation, and one of the most encouraging things that has come to my attention in the field of athletics was the announcement that the president made yesterday that there was to be a nation-wide survey of athletics. I hope that we may set up, or somebody may set up, a program of research and investigation a decade long, so that we may really know the problems and how to solve them.

Let me give you before I am seated some of the more covered problems that do not come out for major attention. Athletics, competitive athletics, has gone down into the secondary schools, down into the elementary schools, so that in the early years, the early years of adolescence, we are doing damage, I think, to many of the boys and girls that we know nothing about. Heart lesions there are that are not discovered until middle life; and

more than that, the severe competition that is projected upon boys and girls at that early age sometimes creates abnormal psychoses that nobody has been studying. And there are other evils that have not been brought to the surface, and that have not been talked about, and which we will not discover until somebody makes a thoroughgoing and exhaustive study of this whole problem. Someone says that is not the field for collegiate discussion, that it is in the secondary school field. I would like to believe with you that recreation and athletics is not a problem of secondary schools on the one side and a problem for colleges on the other, but that it is a continuous problem covering both fields. The line of division that separates secondary schools from colleges is an artificial line, and we ought to recognize it as such; and that the whole field ought to be studied as a unit.

#### IV. DR. J. W. WILCE, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

The men from the athletic firing line sincerely believe that the present system of college athletics, and football in particular, is still in comparatively good condition.

We further believe that the majority of faculties, including athletic faculties, are battling to nearly the limit of their somewhat circumscribed powers to maintain intercollegiate athletics in what is nearly universally agreed to be their proper place in college.

The N. C. A. A. has given athletics a distinct place in education. We believe that their place is still secondary and should remain secondary. We believe that only in this relation can their true values ever be realized.

The struggle to maintain standards is increasingly uneven as elements outside the actual active college groups insist *more and more strenuously*, directly or indirectly, that intercollegiate athletics be conducted with other than the educational viewpoint.

The leadership of the N. C. A. A. has been the vital factor in holding and gaining ground.

I believe the public confidence established by the N. C. A. A. in college football as a fine amateur sport has been a tremendous factor in the extreme popularity of the game of today.

Charles W. Kennedy's recent book on "College Athletics" from the Princeton Press was a wonderfully clear statement of the finer things and various relations in that field. This book should be in the hands of everyone interested in colleges or the younger generation. The trouble is that all too few so-called "friends of the game" take time to read such "equilibrium and perspective maintainers" as this and the talk of E. K. Hall at the *New York Sun* All-American Dinner of 1925.

At the recent Football Coaches Association meeting, the best

in its five-year history, the attitude and actions of the Association's practical group of much maligned men demonstrated clearly that the majority sense conditions, sense keenly the splendid possibilities of football, and are willing to coöperate in every way to maintain, improve, or restore (dependent on your viewpoint and position). The majority hold standards and wish to maintain proper objectives. The Association went on record favoring a stabilizing committee for football, inviting the proposed investigation of college sport, favoring reduction of daily football practice to two hours, and the date of September 15 as a desirable opening date for football practice. The majority of coaches, also, desire athletic conferences, which settle so many questions and stabilize sport. They appreciated the fact that the coach does not have power to do anything but recommend these advances, but, nevertheless, urge their acceptance.

#### *Conflict in Objectives of Football.*

The objectives of intercollegiate football at present are distinctly divided into the educational, which are called by many "theoretical and ideal" or "the bunk," and the strictly practical, which few of those involved will admit.

In general, if educational objectives are maintained, athletics, the "white elephant of Atlanta," born of Mr. Savage of Oberlin, stays in its proper place in college and takes many enthusiasts on instructive, interesting, and, true enough, profitable rides.

If the *strictly practical* objectives are given primary consideration, many will grant that the so-called "overgrown elephant" "wields a wicked tusk" and is no fit playmate for "us professors" and our adolescent student charges.

"Wild elephants" seem to show no particular conception of educational or moral precept or practice. All too many fine leaders have perished from unexpected attacks from the rear, while conscientiously and vigorously attempting to live up to the rules of civilized society.

It is probable that athletics are experiencing a special phase of conditions clearly outlined by Stoddard of Harvard in his "Revolt Against Civilization," (*Scribner's*, 1922).

The accepted objectives of education apply little less to physical education. In addition, however, I believe a broader statement is desirable and sound, in view of the fact that athletics, particularly football, have a legitimate and more appealing alumni and public relation.

I believe a *checking up*, a meeting of minds of groups directly or indirectly involved, is necessary. Students, faculty, alumni, general public, newspaper leadership, and commercial groups and others, need to understand the others' viewpoint more completely.



*One Idea of the Purposes of Intercollegiate Athletics and the Educational Viewpoint.*

1. To round out the content and appeal of modern higher education.
2. (a) To serve as the high point of the pyramid of broadly conceived universal physical education in respect to:
 

(1) Specialization	(4) Enthusiasm
(2) Skill	(5) "Punch"
(3) Intensity	
- (b) To stimulate and encourage, financially and by example, the intramural sport form of physical education for all in the pyramid. It is interesting to note that the recent Harvard Athletic Committee report rates this point as a primary objective.  
It is interesting to note national intramural growth through intercollegiate stimulation. As an example, statistics of Western Conference colleges show approximately 80% participation; fifteen years ago this participation did not average 25%.
3. To give educational expression to certain national characteristics and to encourage in the more orthodox educational system elements of physical and moral vigor—hardihood, sturdiness, virility, fighting impulse, and whole-souled, whole-hearted clean effort—to any given end. Practical coaches believe in the possibility and actuality of transfer of idea to other phases of human endeavor and the value of the actual experience as such.
4. To carry to alumni and the general public the educational viewpoint and stimulus, and to bring back to the institution the practical "out-in-the-world" viewpoint to the advantage of each. To act as one *sound* contact point or middle ground between the academic and alumni university.
5. To conserve physical welfare, social and moral advantage, and development of participants. To teach mobilization and concentration of individual powers to given coöperative ends.
6. To stimulate the interest of participants and supporters in increased intellectual life and refinements through the field of greatest appeal.
7. Kennedy aptly states: "There are other elements than intelligence necessary in the day's work." Most coaches believe that through football a player is taught and illustrates sportsmanship, principle in action, amateur spirit, self-control, self-denial, submergence of self, alertness, courage in victory or defeat.
8. To develop morale and spirit, true coöperation and citizenship in individuals, groups, institutions, or sections, to some progressive educational end.

Coaches can administer football successfully from this sound viewpoint with courageous coöperation. Institutions can have the coach with the viewpoint they care to have: the professional, semi-professional, or educational. Working conditions of these three types can be, and are, supplied. Coaches, for the most part, do the best they can under conditions. They create or modify in a degree, but are powerless beyond a certain point.

*Seeming Practical Objectives.*

Certain other objectives or accompaniments of present-day college athletics do exist in varying degrees. Why soft pedal or dodge what at least seem to be facts?

1. To advertise the college, particularly in endowment and other drives.
2. To advertise and bring trade to a city. This is reflected in the coöperative attitude of chambers of commerce and the other local commercial clubs of high standard.
3. To create more extensive, interesting athletic publicity—a newspaper which is attractive to more readers. Colleges have invited extensive publicity through the principle of their own publicity departments. The coöperation of newspapers has been for the most part excellent.
4. To win every game regardless. Coaches teach the legitimate win idea as part of the educational life idea. The gamblers of course insist on it always, regardless. The average thinking alumnus in most instances, especially those who have growing children, has a sound viewpoint and thinks of things other than the final score.
5. To make money.

*These five reflections are not in themselves objectionable, even from the extreme idealistic viewpoint. They are normal and human. They are to be expected and to be considered as a normal accompaniment up to a certain point.*

These things become a menace to the comparatively amateur nature of college sport, however, where extremely overdone, or if they are insisted upon to the sacrifice or condemning of the primary educational objectives previously stated.

Excesses come from the knowledge that the winner brings the largest crowd.

The suggestion which is sound, yet regarded with outspoken scorn and impatience by the extremists, is that it has been proven that a clean, hard-fighting amateur team draws fine crowds, regardless of winning. These teams furnish the most *consistently desirable type of advertising* possible.

Recent student editorials indicate that leading students sense a

trend, and are interested more in sound football than in attempts to win at any cost.

Sound college athletics represent our educational system, the source of some of our finest national traditions and progress.

There is a *clean-cut choice* before interested Americans. Shall the friends of college football inside and out of college insist on such degrees of "practical considerations" that football as an integral part of true education will become impossible; or will the majority continue to cooperate to maintain the fine features of the game?

Men handling sport in colleges see no chance for effective compromise. It is the question of what you want for your children.

#### *Possible Improvements.*

1. One feature which has militated against the best and sanest development of intercollegiate sport has been the refusal of faculties themselves to grant to the somewhat crude adolescent youth representing intercollegiate athletics his place in academic circles. You are all acquainted with the faculty groups who are distinctly hostile to the abuses present in intercollegiate athletics. The adolescent (intercollegiate athletics) has been forced in some instances by lack of sympathetic hearing in his own home, the college, to go out on the street for sympathetic hearing and companionship. More whole-souled acceptance, regulation, and guidance of him would help greatly. This organization, the N. C. A. A., has reflected tremendous improvement here also.

Although 90% of 160 prominent coaches have faculty rank, not nearly so large a percentage have real faculty acceptance.

I have come to believe sincerely that, no matter how heretical it may seem at the present time, the giving of a certain type of academic credit,—for instance, such credit as is given for laboratory work in the present system,—would be very fair to the football man. This simply seems fair if athletics are kept educational. It is not advanced as a necessity, because the grades of football men are above those of the average student now. This, of course, would involve complete acceptance, guidance, and control of athletics by the faculty, and complete observance of faculty standards in coaching.

2. Coaching turnover is, of course, an unstabilizing feature.
3. Absence of athletic conferences is advanced by many coaches as a handicap to highest standards. Equality of competitive opportunity is essential for best results. Coaches don't have the power to form conferences or agreements. Faculty men and alumni must do so, and until they do, the best in football cannot be reached or maintained.

I suggest the following as practical progressive measures:

1. Accept intercollegiate athletics as a part of the educational scheme, and decide on educational objectives.
2. Take further measures to insure comparative academic tenure of office for coaches on an academic basis. This would help insure standards where they are highly improbable now because of conditions and viewpoints.
3. Divorce amateur and professional sports, as suggested by Mr. Hall before the coaches' meeting, as having different spheres and objectives.
4. Adopt seven-game schedules temporarily.
5. Confine intercollegiate football competition to juniors and seniors in college. This would:
  - (a) reduce objectionable proselyting;
  - (b) reduce emphasis in a degree;
  - (c) give more boys a chance to play the great old game.
6. Organize public opinion through the press and every organization which has the best interests and conservation of American youth at heart. Have a rally on one given day or week next fall to carry over the tremendous importance of the educational and moral meaning of soundly conceived, organized, and conducted sport for all.
7. Be willing to talk the educational at all times.
8. Devote a greater percentage of receipts to true research in the athletic field, that its tremendous power may be turned to increasingly lasting ends.
9. Adopt Western Conference and N. C. A. A. standards:
  - (a) No seasonal coaches;
  - (b) No pre-season training or training camps;
  - (c) Intersectional games only once in a student generation.

A sound system of sport will be increasingly difficult to maintain because of the tremendous amount of money involved in the entire system. Again, however, the membership of the National Collegiate Athletic Association should continue their campaign to the above end and uphold the hands of their agents on the firing line in every way. The dynamite of intercollegiate athletics can destroy castles or blast out riches.

To bring the latter about, it is necessary that educational controls maintain and develop to an even higher degree the good old-fashioned quality we know as "*Intestinal Fortitude*," and "hew to the straight line."



## APPENDIX I

### WRESTLING RULES.

(Revised, and adopted, Dec. 30, 1925.)

#### RULE I.

##### *Eligibility.*

1. Each student must be an amateur as defined in the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and be eligible according to the rules and regulations of the college which he represents.

2. An institution shall be represented by only one contestant in each class, but two or more names may be submitted in advance of the date set for the meet.

3. No contestant shall be allowed to compete in more than one class in each meet.

#### RULE II.

##### *Classification.*

Competition shall be divided into seven weight-classes as follows:

Bantam Weight ..	115 lbs. and under
Special Weight ..	125 lbs. and under
Lightweight .....	135 lbs. and under
Welterweight .....	145 lbs. and under
Middleweight .....	158 lbs. and under
Light Heavyweight ..	175 lbs. and under
Heavyweight .....	Unlimited

#### RULE III.

##### *Weighing In.*

1. Contestants may weigh in four (4) hours before scheduled time for meet to begin but not later than one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) hour before starting time. The referee or other authorized persons shall supervise the weighing of contestants.

2. In all championship meets net weight shall be required, but in all dual meets three (3) pounds overweight shall be allowed.

3. Any contestant who fails to comply with the above requirements shall be rejected.

#### RULE IV.

##### *Drawings and Eliminations.*

Section 1. In all except dual meets, immediately after weighing in, each competitor shall draw in person a number and compete according to the Bagnall-Wilde system, as explained below. Where the number of competitors is not in the power of two, that is four, eight, sixteen, thirty-two, sixty-four, there shall be byes in the preliminary round. The number of pairs who meet in the first round shall be equal to the difference between the number of competitors and the next lower power of two. The byes, if even in number, shall be equally divided between top and bottom as shown below. If the number of byes be uneven, there shall be one more bye at the bottom than at the top. No contestant shall be allowed more than one bye in any one meet, except in the elimination bouts for second place.

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION OF DRAWINGS  
BY BAGNALL-WILDE SYSTEM.



The above illustration of method of drawings and participation of contestants by Bagnall-Wilde system shows drawings with thirteen (13) contestants. Numbers marked \* are byes and these numbers should be eliminated before contestants begin to draw. Competitors drawing numbers 2, 13, and 15 go into the second round of preliminary bouts without wrestling. Except as just stated, the numbers carried forward to next frame indicate the winners of these bouts. This illustration shows 2 as the winner of first place in this class. Carrying this out to show who is eli-

gible to compete for second place (see Section 2 below), numbers 3 and 8 having, previous to the final match, been defeated by the champion (2), now compete for the privilege of meeting number 11, who, by virtue of winning his way to the final match (by defeating numbers 12, 10, and 15 respectively), is eligible to compete for second place. We assume, for illustration, that number 8 wins from number 3. The winner of the match between number 11 and number 3 is number 11. He is awarded second place and number 3 automatically becomes the third place winner, without further competition.

#### *Second and Third Places.*

Section 2. In each weight, the defeated contender in the finals shall meet the winner (by method of elimination) of all men who have been directly defeated by the intercollegiate champion, and the loser shall automatically be awarded third place.

#### RULE V.

##### *Scoring.*

1. In intercollegiate championships, first place shall count four points, second place shall count two points, and third place shall count one point.

One point additional shall be awarded for each fall secured throughout the meet. The highest total of points shall determine the winner.

2. In dual meets, a fall shall count five points, a decision shall count three points. The highest total of points shall determine the winner.

3. In either championship or dual meets, if the same contestant secures two falls in the two extra bouts, only one fall shall count in the scoring.

#### RULE VI.

##### *Costumes.*

The uniform shall consist of full length tights, a black outside supporter, and light, heelless gymnasium shoes, laced by means of eyelets. If requested by the home team, a sleeveless shirt without fasteners of any sort on the shoulders shall be worn by all participants.

#### RULE VII.

##### *Holds.*

1. Any hold, grip, lock, or trip shall be allowed, except the hammerlock above the right angle or twisting hammerlock,

strangle holds, full (double) nelson, toe holds, holds over mouth, nose, or eyes (i. e., over front of face), finger interlocking in the waist-lock hold while the contestants are on the mat, bending or twisting of fingers for punishment or to break holds, or any hold used for punishment alone.

2. No striking, kicking, gouging, hair pulling, butting, elbowing, strangling, or anything that endangers life or limb shall be allowed.

#### 3. Wrestler's "Referee's Position on the Mat."

On mat, man beneath on hands and knees. Top man slightly over and with right (or left) arm resting loosely around opponent's waist, left (or right) hand placed on or near opponent's left (or right) elbow. The knees shall be placed on the outside of opponent's near leg.

#### RULE VIII.

##### *Stalling.*

1. An honest attempt must be continued throughout the match to secure falls, regardless of time advantage, grip, or combination of hold used (providing that it is a legitimate hold), and whether with contestants on their feet or interlocked position on the mat.

2. The referee should be firm in warning contestants regarding such violations of the rules as fingers or arms interlocked around waist while behind opponent, scissors used for punishment alone, running away from an opponent, or any hold with which it is evident to the referee that the man is playing for time.

#### RULE IX.

##### *Injuries.*

1. If a contestant is *accidentally* injured and is unable to continue, his opponent must be awarded the full quota of points that it would be possible for him to gain by securing a fall.

2. If a contestant is injured by an *illegal* hold so that he is unable to continue, the bout shall be forfeited to the injured contestant.

3. In case a contestant is injured, he shall be allowed a three (3) minute rest. If at the expiration of the three minutes he has secured a physician's permission to continue, he shall be allowed to do so if he so desires. If not, the bout shall be awarded in accordance with Section 1 or 2 above. (See Rule X, Section 1.)

4. During time taken out and while the injured contestant is under the physician's care the contestant's opponent may receive attention from the outside.



## RULE X.

*Defaults.*

1. If a contestant defaults, *for any reason*, his opponent shall be awarded the full quota of points he could score by securing a fall.

## RULE XI.

*Bouts.**Championships.*

1. The length of all championship bouts shall be fifteen (15) minutes, and two extra periods of three (3) minutes each shall be wrestled if necessary.
2. The length of all other bouts, including dual meets, shall be ten (10) minutes, and two extra periods of three (3) minutes each shall also be wrestled if necessary.
3. Between the main bout and the first of the extra period bouts, one (1) minute's rest shall be allowed, during which time the contestants shall not leave the mat, nor receive any aid or coaching from the side line, except that a towel may be tossed to the contestants. A contestant who receives aid shall forfeit the bout.

## RULE XII.

*Extra Period Bouts.*

1. If the referee makes no decision at the end of the main bout, two extra periods of three minutes each shall be wrestled; the contestants going to mat, a coin tossed by the referee decides the choice of starting position.
2. In case no fall has been secured, the referee shall, in case of extra period bouts, give a decision to the contestant who has shown the most aggressiveness or wrestling ability.
3. In dual meets the referee may decide the bout a draw and the points that it is possible to secure in a decision bout shall be divided between the contestants.
4. Time advantage taken in the extra period bouts is intended only as an aid to the referee.
5. All time advantage gained during the main bout shall be disregarded in the extra period bouts.

## RULE XIII.

*Falls.*

1. Pin falls only shall count. Any part of both shoulders held in contact with the mat for an appreciable length of time constitutes a fall. (NOTE: By "an appreciable length of time" is meant

for the referee's silent count of three seconds. Flying or rolling falls shall not be considered.)

2. If any portion of the defensive man's body is over the edge of the mat so that he is handicapped thereby, a fall shall not be awarded.

3. In case both contestants secure a fall in the extra periods, the bout shall be awarded to the one securing the fall in the shortest time.

4. A fall shall take precedence over a decision in the extra three (3) minute bouts.

## RULE XIV.

*Decisions, etc.*

1. If no fall has resulted, after the expiration of fifteen (15) minutes of wrestling in championship bouts or ten (10) minutes of wrestling in all other bouts, including dual meets, the referee may award the bout on the basis of aggressiveness and wrestling ability, providing the contestant has a time advantage of at least one minute. This time advantage does not necessarily compel the referee to award the decision, but is intended as an aid.

2. *Off the Mat:* In the event that the contestants are interlocked and off or on the edge of the mat, time shall be taken out, the contestants shall be brought to the center of the mat and shall be given the same position, as nearly as possible, that they held when they left the mat.

3. In case no advantageous hold has been secured prior to leaving the mat, the referee may start the bout from the referee's position either standing, or on the mat, as the case may be.

4. *Time Advantage Behind:* The Time Advantage Behind starts when a contestant brings his opponent to the mat. This time advantage shall continue as long as this contestant has clearly a position of advantage even though his opponent may regain his feet temporarily.

5. The referee shall indicate in a way which will be clear to the contestants, time-keepers, and spectators, which contestant has the advantage behind.

## RULE XV.

*Officials.**Referee's Duties.*

1. The referee shall have full control of the meet, his decisions shall be final and without appeal.
2. The referee shall indicate where the time advantage belongs, when changes are made, or time taken out begins and ends.
3. Officials are instructed not to put their hands under the

shoulders of a contestant unless *absolutely necessary* to determine a fall.

4. The referee should act promptly, according to the collegiate spirit, in interpreting any situation developing unexpectedly.

5. The referee shall guard against the use of oily rubs, use of rosin or any objectional pads or parts of clothing, finger rings, etc., and shall insist that the finger nails be trimmed short. It is recommended that this inspection be made prior to coming on the mat.

6. It is recommended that the referee anticipate complicated positions on the edge of the mat, calling time out if necessary, by changing direction of or bringing opponents to center of mat.

7. If the behavior of the spectators becomes disrespectful and unsportsmanlike to the referee or either team, the referee may stop the bout and warn the offenders, and if the warning is disregarded, may award the bout or meet to the offended team.

8. In all collegiate matches there shall be three timers and three stop watches, one for the duration of the bout and one for each of the contestants. Watches must be placed on the table in plain view of all three timers. The referee shall indicate the starting and stopping of the contestant's watches. Each contestant shall have the right to be represented at the timers' table.

## APPENDIX II

### REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1925.

FRANK W. NICOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

		Dr.	
1924			
Dec.	30	To balance forward .....	\$2716.70
		Howard University .....	25.00
		Elon College .....	25.00
		Niagara University .....	25.00
		Susquehanna University .....	25.00
		Georgia School of Technology .....	25.00
		Rocky Mountain Conference .....	25.00
1925			
Jan.	11	Wittenberg College .....	25.00
	15	American Sports Publishing Co., football .....	1944.46
		American Sports Publishing Co., track .....	45.04
	21	Colgate University .....	25.00
		Harvard University .....	25.00
		Lafayette College .....	25.00
	22	Butler University .....	25.00
		University of Delaware .....	25.00
		Stevens Institute .....	25.00
		Fordham University .....	25.00
		Tufts College .....	25.00
		Worcester Academy .....	10.00
		University of Maryland .....	25.00
		Yale University .....	25.00
	23	University of the South .....	25.00
	24	University of Maine .....	25.00
		Vanderbilt University .....	25.00
	26	Hamilton College .....	25.00
		University of Rochester .....	25.00
		Denison University .....	25.00
		Creighton University .....	25.00
	27	Rutgers College .....	25.00
	28	University of Vermont .....	25.00
		Carleton College .....	50.00
		University School .....	10.00
		Amherst College .....	25.00
		U. S. Military Academy .....	25.00
Feb.	2	Columbia University .....	25.00
		Ohio Wesleyan University .....	25.00
		Louisiana State University .....	25.00
		Oberlin College .....	25.00
		Andover Academy .....	10.00
		University of Pennsylvania .....	25.00
		Trinity College .....	25.00
		Stanford University .....	25.00
	3	Knox College .....	25.00
		Baylor University .....	25.00



	Cornell College .....	25.00
	Wesleyan University .....	25.00
4	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00
	Lehigh University .....	25.00
	Syracuse University .....	25.00
10	Alfred University .....	25.00
	John B. Stetson University .....	25.00
	Catholic University of America .....	25.00
	Southern Methodist University .....	25.00
	Dartmouth College .....	25.00
	College of the City of New York .....	25.00
13	University of Chicago .....	25.00
15	Boston College .....	25.00
16	Pennsylvania State College .....	25.00
17	Coe College .....	25.00
	Swarthmore College .....	25.00
19	Worcester Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00
20	Middlebury College .....	25.00
	Washington & Jefferson College .....	25.00
Mar. 14	Washington University .....	25.00
	Mount Union College .....	25.00
	Brown University .....	25.00
19	Williams College .....	25.00
23	St. Stephen's college .....	25.00
	Mass. Agricultural College .....	25.00
Apr. 15	American Sports Publishing Co., swimming .....	38.66
	American Sports Publishing Co., soccer .....	19.70
18	Pennsylvania Military College .....	25.00
June 18	R. Morgan, basketball .....	750.00
	Westminster College .....	50.00
29	F. W. Luehring, N. C. A. A. swimming meet .....	502.42
July 3	F. W. Luehring, N. C. A. A. swimming meet .....	8.00
6	A. A. Stagg, Chicago meet .....	200.00
Sept. 1	Pacific Northwest Conference .....	25.00
	Bowdoin College .....	25.00
Nov. 9	New York Military Academy .....	10.00
	Centre College .....	25.00
10	U. S. Naval Academy .....	25.00
	Lehigh University .....	25.00
11	Cornell University .....	25.00
Dec. 4	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00
	University of Akron .....	25.00
	Johns Hopkins University .....	25.00
	Rutgers College .....	25.00
	Phillips Academy .....	10.00
	University of Tennessee .....	25.00
	University of South Carolina .....	25.00
	Washington & Lee University .....	25.00
	International Y. M. C. A. College .....	25.00
	Middlebury College .....	25.00
	Case School .....	25.00
	University of Michigan .....	25.00
	Alabama Polytechnic Institute .....	25.00
	State University of Iowa .....	25.00
	Mass. Institute of Technology .....	25.00
	Drake University .....	25.00
	University of Illinois .....	25.00
	University of Texas .....	25.00
	University of Colorado .....	25.00

	Carleton College .....	25.00
	Bates College .....	25.00
	Princeton University .....	25.00
	University of Oklahoma .....	25.00
	Cornell College .....	25.00
	Purdue University .....	25.00
	University of Virginia .....	25.00
	Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference .....	25.00
	Kansas State Agricultural College .....	25.00
	Carnegie Institute .....	25.00
	DePauw University .....	50.00
	Ohio State University .....	25.00
	Indiana University .....	25.00
	College of Wooster .....	25.00
	Mercersburg Academy .....	10.00
	New York University .....	25.00
	Syracuse University .....	25.00
	University of North Carolina .....	25.00
	A. & M. College of Texas .....	25.00
	Rice Institute .....	25.00
	Dickinson College .....	25.00
	N. C. State College of Agriculture .....	25.00
	St. Bonaventure College .....	25.00
	Hobart College .....	25.00
7	University of Cincinnati .....	25.00
	University of Nebraska .....	25.00
	Interest on Liberty Loan .....	21.25
8	Interest, Savings Bank .....	21.34
9	Haverford College .....	25.00
10	Allegheny College .....	25.00
	University of Missouri .....	25.00
14	Grinnell College .....	25.00
17	Union College .....	25.00
	Miami University .....	25.00
18	University of Minnesota .....	25.00
22	Pomona College .....	25.00
	University of Georgia .....	25.00
	University of New Hampshire .....	25.00
24	Temple University .....	25.00
	Lawrenceville School .....	10.00
		\$9537.57

## CR.

1924		
Dec. 30	American Athletic Federation, contribution .....	\$ 500.00
	Hotel Astor, expenses of convention .....	16.00
1925		
Jan. 3	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes .....	.70
5	Whitehead & Hoag Co., badges .....	49.77
	J. A. Babbitt, soccer committee .....	7.40
	S. C. Staley, soccer committee .....	110.44
6	P. E. Pierce, expenses of president's office .....	51.00
7	Convention Reporting Co., expenses of convention .....	41.20
	J. P. Richardson, expenses movie committee .....	45.40
8	H. J. Stegeman, football rules committee .....	100.27
10	J. C. Dulin, Jr., contribution to president's committee on outdoor recreation .....	100.00
12	Pelton & King, printing .....	60.00

	16	Wesleyan Store, postage .....	14.00
	17	W. W. Roper, expenses of convention .....	9.48
	27	F. W. Nicolson, expenses of committee meeting .....	16.25
Feb.	2	G. W. Orton, track rules committee .....	9.54
		J. P. Richardson, expenses of executive committee and special committee .....	50.05
	4	Pelton & King, printing .....	50.00
	5	J. E. Raycroft, wrestling rules committee .....	7.50
		Wesleyan Store, clerical work .....	6.38
Mar.	18	Wesleyan University, postage .....	5.44
	23	D. X. Bible, football rules committee .....	211.00
	31	C. H. Smith, football rules committee .....	206.72
		American Olympic Association, dues .....	30.00
Apr.	22	F. W. Luehring, swimming rules committee .....	58.03
		F. J. Sullivan, swimming rules committee .....	121.74
		E. J. Manley, swimming rules committee .....	30.12
		C. E. Daubert, swimming rules committee .....	44.73
May	15	A. A. Stagg, track and field meet .....	200.00
	18	J. A. Babbitt, Central Board on Officials and soccer committee .....	522.75
		A. W. Marsh, soccer committee .....	30.00
		S. C. Staley, soccer committee .....	104.00
		Oswald Tower, basket ball rules committee .....	34.88
July	6	F. W. Nicolson, secretarial allowance .....	500.00
		Pelton & King, printing .....	21.00
	8	F. J. Sullivan, swimming rules committee .....	151.50
		W. S. Chandler, basket ball rules committee .....	154.28
		W. E. Meanwell, basket ball rules committee .....	137.06
		R. Morgan, basket ball rules committee .....	7.98
		L. W. St. John, basket ball rules committee .....	85.86
	18	American Physical Education Association, publishing proceedings .....	700.00
Sept.	1	J. P. Richardson, expenses executive committee .....	37.00
		American Physical Education Association, publishing proceedings .....	9.24
Oct.	16	Pelton & King, printing, etc. ....	1.25
Nov.	3	Wesleyan Store, postage .....	20.00
Dec.	4	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes .....	1.00
		Pelton & King, printing .....	27.25
	8	Wesleyan Store, postage .....	14.00
	22	National A. A. Federation, dues .....	10.00
		H. J. Stegeman, football rules committee .....	103.50
	25	Amount to balance .....	4711.86
			\$9537.57

## APPENDIX III

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended December 30, 1924.

## CONSTITUTION.

## ARTICLE I.

## NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

## ARTICLE II.

## PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation, and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.



## ARTICLE III.

## MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied.
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of (1) institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws; (2) groups of colleges and universities that are organized for the purpose of conducting mutual competition in sports.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

## ARTICLE IV.

## ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.
6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

## ARTICLE V.

## CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

## ARTICLE VI.

## REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. Active members shall be entitled to one vote, and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, at least one of whom shall be of the academic department.

Each allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, one of whom may be an undergraduate.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate, without voting power.

SEC. 2. A delegate shall be duly certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officer of his institution or organization.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

## ARTICLE VII.

## AMATEURISM.

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:



(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper faculty authority.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of this Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendments shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

#### BY-LAWS.

##### ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

##### ARTICLE II.

##### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. A vice president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

(1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;

(2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;

(3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;

(4) District competitions, if any;

(5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.



## ARTICLE III.

## GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

- (a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the faculty.
- (b) Five members at large—to be selected by the Council.
- (c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of five shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

## ARTICLE IV.

## RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose the following committees:

- (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming;
- (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling; (9) Hockey; (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Lacrosse; (13) Publication; (14) Preservation of Collegiate Athletic Records;
- (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and, on approval by the Executive Committee, shall be published. These committees shall where possible cooperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

## ARTICLE V.

## ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars, but no dues shall be required of the second group of associate members, as defined in Article III, Section 5, of the Constitution, provided a majority of the members are also members of this Association.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

## ARTICLE VI.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meetings;
- (2) The appointment of a committee on nominations;
- (3) The reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

## ARTICLE VII.

## ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

The secretary of the Association will furnish on request a set of eligibility rules that are recommended to colleges wishing to adopt such rules.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

## THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION  
HELD AT  
NEW YORK CITY  
DECEMBER 30, 1926